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# SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

## QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 8 JULY 1, 2014 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2014



Cooperative Agreement Number: AID-442-A-13-00002  
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AOR: Brad Arsenault

Submitted by: Curtis Hundley, Chief of Party  
**Winrock International**  
Phnom Penh Center  
Building F, Room 588  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855 23) 220-714

Email: [chundley@winrock.org](mailto:chundley@winrock.org)

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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## Program Overview/Summary

<b>Program Name:</b>	Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project
<b>Activity Start Date And End Date:</b>	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
<b>Name of Prime Implementing Partner:</b>	Winrock International
<b>[Contract/Agreement] Number:</b>	AID-442-A-13-00002
<b>Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees:</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI)
<b>Major Counterpart Organizations</b>	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
<b>Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries)</b>	Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulkiri province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces)
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	July 1, 2014 – September 30, 2014

## Acronyms

CANDO	Cambodian NTFP Development Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CCF	Community Conservation Forest
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CPA	Community Protected Area
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELIE	Elephant Livelihood Initiative Environment
EPL	Eastern Plains Landscape
F	Female
FA	Forestry Administration
FLO	Forest and Livelihood Organization
HA	Hectare
ICLT	Indigenous Community Land Title
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
LE	Law Enforcement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MB	Mlup Baitong
Media One	Media for Education and Development in Action
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MIPAD	Mondulkiri Indigenous Peoples Association for Development
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MOMS	Management Orientated Monitoring System
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
No.	Number
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
PCPU	Provincial Conservation Planning Unit
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PKH	Ponlok Khmer
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PMEP	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PS-FBD	Provincial Sub-committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity, and Development
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture

RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SFB	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project
SHG	Self Help Group
SGP	SFB Small Grants Program
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool
SPF	Seima Protection Forest
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WI	Winrock International
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) Project, a four-year \$20 million project funded through the USAID Mission in Cambodia, was made effective in November 2012. During this eighth quarter reporting period from July to September 2014, acceptable progress has been made on all three objectives and in both landscapes. This executive summary will only highlight a few of the important activities in the project.

In the Prey Lang Landscape, Objective Teams 1 and 2 have worked exceptionally well together to improve government understanding and commitment to support the Community Forests, especially when they have disputes with economic concession holders. Across the teams and in the landscapes, the value of relationships and a firm understanding of the complexity of Cambodian government and non-government networks brought to the SFB Project by the team members is highlighted and is the critical element in compelling the government to govern better, protect the interests of forest communities, and to engage in constructive dialog to solve problems. Section 7 includes a matrix with details on issues identified for potential constructive dialogues.

Government capacity building included SMART training to 28 staff of government agencies, various conservation organizations and local universities who attended a four-day national training course for learning adaptive patrol management, which is the SMART approach, and the basics of how to use version 3 of SMART software for data entry, analysis and reporting. In coordination with this training, a SMART Manager's Workshop was held to update managers and decision-makers about the SMART approach. Dr. Keo Omaliss, Director of the FA's Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity presided over the event and gave the opening remarks. Nearly 50 persons attended these two trainings.

A key milestone for this quarter was the development of the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) management plan after a long period of negotiations with the Forestry Administration (FA). After the signing of the agreement reported in previous quarter, significant progress was achieved this quarter. The management plan development team composed of representatives from FA have completed all field data gathering and drafting of the four sections, which include vision, goals, objectives, situational analysis and proposed management zones of the plan through close consultation with WWF. The first complete draft is planned to be presented for consultation to stakeholders in the next quarter.

Also in Prey Lang, the Objective 3 team has been actively engaging in activities to improve the livelihoods in the forest communities and, where possible, link products and services through the private sector and to markets. Two female livelihood coordinators were hired this quarter. We are confident that these two female coordinators, who are knowledgeable on improved gender mainstreaming techniques will be able to be more effective at including women and their voices into discussions and activities. An additional high-level, field-based gender specialist is being recruited and should begin working in the next quarter.

Through a combination of focus on non-timber forest projects (NTFP) and agricultural production, primarily for household use, the teams have provided training and business mentoring to resin producers and honey producers as well as training in chicken and swine raising, and improved rice production. Oftentimes, during discussions with forest communities, they number one reason for not being able to conduct forest patrols is the inability in terms of time commitment, due primarily the need to provide food for their families. The combination of NTFP and agricultural training is intended to address this identified need.

During this quarter, the project hired an Objective Team Leader. This is the third team leader for this Objective since the project began and the fundamental reason why livelihood activities have lagged behind in the PLL. The project also recruited an international livelihoods consultant this quarter to assist the



livelihoods team to articulate an effective, quickly implementable livelihood strategy and action plan. The consultant is very familiar with Cambodia and several members of the SFB livelihoods team already. The strategy should be completed by November 2014, but actions have already begun to implement some of the activities already identified, including bamboo processing.

Other important actions during this quarter has been the signing of two agreements for two initiatives that were promoted through open and transparent competition. The first agreement was with a private firm to implement an initiative to promote Awareness, Action and Ownership of the deforestation and biodiversity problems confronting Cambodia. The initiative is focused on 15 to 40 year old youth to encourage them to take ownership of the problems related to deforestation and biodiversity and then to take actions to solve the problems. The second agreement was with an international NGO to implement the Improving Human Rights and Equity in Cambodia's Forest Communities Initiative. This initiative is intended to enable forest communities across Cambodia to improve dialog with each other, to share best practices in economic development of their forest communities, to understand their human rights, and to better advocate collectively and individually for their interests.

This quarterly report is an example of the continuous improvement we have been promoting since the beginning of Year 2. The project's monitoring and evaluation systems have been upgraded and a new data base has been developed that can easily be used by all four project partners. Currently, only two partners, RECOFTC and Winrock International are actively using the data base, but the other two partners, WCS and WWF, have agreed to begin using the data base in November. The result of improved use of the data base is that the project will be able to more accurately provide USAID and other stakeholders with high-quality and more exact data and information on the results of the project. One of the easily identified indicators, which the project managers believe is being under-reported is the improved livelihoods indicator. The M and E team will continue to fine tune the systems and data reporting in the next quarter. The M and E team have been very helpful in redesigning the quarterly report format to better present the results of the project.

## I.1 PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project is implemented in collaboration with the Forestry Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection in the Ministry of Environment through a consortium of project partners. Those partners include Winrock International, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), and the East West Management Institute (EWMI). Project activities are concentrated in Monduliri province in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL), which covers an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers and contains the most extensive intact block of remaining forest in Southeast Asia, and in and around the Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Steung Treng, and Kratie.

The Eastern Plains Landscape includes a diversity of forest types ranging from hill evergreen to open dry forest which supports resident populations of several endangered wildlife species, including Asian elephants, leopards, dholes, white water buffalo, sambar, Siamese crocodiles and Eld's deer. The Prey Lang Landscape provides diverse habitats for a variety of wildlife species, as well, but unlike the Eastern Plains Landscape, there is no large-area management plan for sustainable forest management or biodiversity conservation in the Prey Lang Landscape.

Cambodia has one of the highest percentages of forest cover in the region and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted a Millennium Development Goal to increase its forest cover from 55% to 60%. The RGC also has a target of placing two million hectares under community forestry management, which would account for approximately 20% of Cambodia's forested area. Despite those ambitious goals, Cambodia's forests continue to be impacted by land-use changes and deforestation.

The overarching goal of the SFB project is to improve conservation and governance of the two most extensive forest landscapes in the country, the Eastern Plains Landscape and the Prey Lang landscape, to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The participation of local communities, as well as other stakeholders, in forest management decisions will be improved under the project and capacity-building of communities and officials of sub-national and national authorities will cut across project elements through three inter-linked objectives under which the project's overarching goal will be achieved:

1. Effectiveness of government and other natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.
2. Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.
3. Equitable benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

## I.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>G.1:</b> Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased <sup>1</sup>		-		-		No target in Y2	-
<b>EPL</b>	2.54%	-		-			
<b>PLL</b>	2.74%	-		-			
<b>G.2:</b> Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0		<b>197,013</b>		<b>160,000 hectares</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		0		148,501	WCS: 59,410 <sup>2</sup> WI: 5,734 <sup>3</sup> WWF: 83,357 <sup>4</sup>	125,000	
<b>PLL</b>		0		48,512	WCS: 18,800 <sup>5</sup> RECOFTC: 29,712 <sup>6</sup>	35,000	

<sup>1</sup> Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p5).

<sup>2</sup> WCS: These figures are derived from the coverage of patrolling using SMART data, as per Q7.

<sup>3</sup> WI: This is the total area of the 4 Community Forests being supported by SFB Winrock International.

<sup>4</sup> WWF: 83,357 ha = CCF Krangtes 8,876 ha, CCF Srae Huy 5,346, CCF Dei Ey 1,164, CPA Srae Y 1,777, CPA Puhung Putung 2,913, CPA Srae Thom 3,000, CPA Chiklob 2,989, MPF Core Zone 44,792, and PPWS Core Zone 12,500.

<sup>5</sup> WCS: These figures are derived from the coverage of patrolling, as per Q7.

<sup>6</sup> RECOFTC: This is based on continued activities in CFs reported in previous quarters, thus the total achievement to date is the same as reported in Q7.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>G.3:</b> Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance <sup>7</sup>				unknown	Y2 actual achievement cannot be calculated until the UMD Hansen data set for 2013-2014 is available. <sup>8</sup>	<b>250,000 metric tons</b>	
<b>EPL</b>	135,930t CO <sub>2</sub> y <sup>-1</sup>						
<b>PLL</b>	1,181,790t CO <sub>2</sub> y <sup>-1</sup>						
<b>Objective Indicator 0.1.1:</b> Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices		<b>2,442</b>		<b>17,932</b>	There is still some double counting as data entry for client profiles is not yet complete in database.	<b>10,000</b>	<b>51%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p6-7).

<sup>8</sup> WI: Based on estimations from the Ecosystems Services Unit: 1) If deforestation in PLL community forests were all reduced by 5% from the baseline of 2.74% in 2014 (Y2) the GHG emission reductions would be 59,089t CO<sub>2</sub>. 2) If deforestation in the EPL community forests were all reduced by 5% from the baseline of 2.54% in 2014 (Y2) the GHG emission reduction would be 6,797t CO<sub>2</sub>. 3) If deforestation in the EPL's MPF and PPWS was reduced by 5% from the baseline of 2.54% in 2014 the GHG emission reduction would be 272,288t CO<sub>2</sub> (121,840 MPF and 150,448 PPWS). 4) Calculations for SPF are still under review as part of the REDD process.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>EPL</b>		1,944	WI: 790 WWF: 1,154	11,473	WCS: 6,095 <sup>9</sup> WI: 2,033 <sup>10</sup> WWF: 3,345	7,000	
<b>PLL</b>		498	WCS: 99 RECOFTC: 399 <sup>11</sup>	6,459	WCS: 1,223 <sup>12</sup> RECOFTC: 3,704 <sup>13</sup> WI: 1,532 <sup>14</sup>	3,000	
<b>Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number of land titles/and or management plans approved as a result of USG assistance, including community forest, CPA, community based production forests, CCFs and indigenous land titles		<b>0</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		0		11	WCS: 5 <sup>15</sup> WI: 4 <sup>16</sup> WWF: 2 <sup>17</sup>	3	

<sup>9</sup> WCS: This is the number of community members who have explicitly given their consent during the FPIC process in Seima. This represents the overwhelming majority of the population of the area (total 6095 participants: 3531 M; 2564 F).

<sup>10</sup> WI: Q5: 319 (67 F); Q6: 409 (161 F); Q7: 515 (167 F); Q8: 790 (326F)

<sup>11</sup> RECOFTC: The new people engaged in this quarter were 399 persons (150 F); of whom 285 (90 F) were indigenous people.

<sup>12</sup> WCS: 1124 continuing, and 99 new = 1223 (640 M and 583 F).

<sup>13</sup> RECOFTC Total people engaged (Q1 to Q8) 3,704 persons (1,598 F); of whom 1,782 (802 F) were indigenous people.

<sup>14</sup> WI: Community forestry members who participated in CF management, verified boundary demarcation; FA participants in integrated planning. Total 1532 (Q5=19, Q6=547, Q7=966).

<sup>15</sup> WCS: 4 ICT areas, 1 CBPF area.

<sup>16</sup> WI: 4 Community Forestry Agreements (same 4 agreements reported in Q7 under only indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1).

<sup>17</sup> WWF: 1 CPA (Srae Thom) management plan approved at national level; 1 CPA (Puhung Putung) management plan approved by PPWS Director.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
PLL		0		0		2	
<b>Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation		<b>2,504</b>		<b>9,519</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>95%</b>
EPL		802	WCS: 212 <sup>18</sup> WI: 178 WWF: 360 SGP <sup>19</sup> : 52	4,944	WCS: 1,098 WI: 844 <sup>20</sup> WWF: 2,950 SGP: 52	1,250	
PLL		1,702	WCS: 99 <sup>21</sup> RECOFTC: 473 <sup>22</sup> WI: 87 <sup>23</sup> SGP: 1,043	4,575	WCS: 595 RECOFTC: 1,210 <sup>24</sup> WI: 1,727 <sup>25</sup> SGP: 1,043	1,750	
<b>Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1:</b> Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or		<b>2</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>26%</b>

<sup>18</sup> WCS: Of 212 total new participants, 24 F.

<sup>19</sup> SGP: All figures listed on the Summary Table under SGP (Small Grants Program) are sum totals for achievements by all grantees.

<sup>20</sup> WI: 448 (191 F) reported in Q5 and 6; 218 (56 F) in Q7; and 178 (98 F) in Q8.

<sup>21</sup> WCS: Of 99 total new participants, 36 F.

<sup>22</sup> RECOFTC: New people received training this quarter 473 persons (179 F); of whom 202 (66 F) were indigenous people.

<sup>23</sup> WI: 87 (23 F) includes CF institutional strengthening and orientation to CFN and CFMC on how to develop the session plan for improving CF management.

<sup>24</sup> RECOFTC: Total people received training (Q1 to Q8) 1210 (323 F); of whom 271 (75 F) were indigenous people.

<sup>25</sup> WI: Capacity building to CF members through training/workshop/meeting. Total participants 1727 (Q4=293, Q5=682, Q6=344, Q7=321, Q8=87).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance							
<b>EPL</b>		1	WCS: 1	10	WCS: 6 <sup>26</sup> WI: 4 <sup>27</sup>	N/A	
<b>PLL</b>		1	WCS: 1	3	WCS: 3 <sup>28</sup>	N/A	
<b>Objective Indicator 0.2.1:</b> Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance		<b>3</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		1	WCS: 1 <sup>29</sup>	10	WCS: 4 <sup>30</sup> WWF: 6	5	
<b>PLL</b>		2	WI: 2 <sup>31</sup>	6	WCS: 3 <sup>32</sup> WI: 3 <sup>33</sup>	5	

<sup>26</sup> WCS: 1 SFF Adaptive Management Plan, 1 REDD Project Design, 1 REDD corrective action plan, 1 ICT Rules and regulations, 1 CBPF Management Plan, 1 CBPF Study tour plan.

<sup>27</sup> WI: 4 Community Forestry Agreements.

<sup>28</sup> WCS: 1 PVPF Adaptive Management Plan, 2 Village Marketing Network Agreements.

<sup>29</sup> WCS: Chak Char land dispute and resolution with Binh Phuoc.

<sup>30</sup> WCS: O Rona ICT, Sre Andaol ICT (Binh Phuoc ELC), Pu Trom ICT, Pu Kong mine.

<sup>31</sup> WI: 1 case of solving the boundary overlapping between CRCK company and Kbal Kla CF; 1 case solving boundary conflict with CRCK and Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF (the dialogue process was described in the Q7 narrative but the achievement was not counted on the table in Q7).

<sup>32</sup> WCS: Heng Yu ELC, Kunapheap PLUP, Dongphlet PLUP.

<sup>33</sup> WI: 1 case of solving boundary conflict of Svay and Kbal Kla CF (Q7); 1 case solving boundary overlapping between Kbal Kla and CRCK and 1 case solving boundary conflict with CRCK and Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF (Q8).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>Objective Indicator 0.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1:</b> Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes		0		4		6	10%
EPL		0		4	WCS: 2 <sup>34</sup> WWF: 2 <sup>35</sup>	3	
PLL		0		0		3	
<b>Objective Indicator 0.3.1:</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance		0		11,680	This number has been reduced from Q7 to correct an error. See footnote.	30,000	12%
EPL		0		11,680	WWF: 11,680 <sup>36</sup>	18,000	
PLL		0		0		12,000	

<sup>34</sup> WCS: CBPF Management Plan; Biodiversity monitoring plan.

<sup>35</sup> WWF: 1 CPA (Srae Thom) management plan approved at national level; 1 CPA (Puhung Putung) management plan approved by PPWS Director.

<sup>36</sup> WWF: No new people to report this quarter – the number of people has been reduced to correct for an error made in Q7. Estimate of 11,680 people is based on 2,336 total families belonging to CPA and CFs in covered areas multiplied by 5 person average household size. This is comprised of 50% female based on overall distribution of female in the province reported by the Provincial Department of Planning on their March 2014 report “Bulletin on Situation of Province 2014 for Local Management and Development based on the Database of Villages and Communes as of December 2013.” This number has been reduced from 13,460 reported in Q7 to correct for double counting of the 1,780 individuals reported in Q6, who should have been subtracted from (rather than added to) the 11,680 people reported in Q7. The 1,780 individuals actually belong to the same 2,336 CPF and CPA families used to calculate the 11,680 people reported in Q7 (so in fact only 9,900 of the 11,680 were new people in Q7).



Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1:</b> Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance <sup>37</sup>		-				No target in Y2	-
EPL	\$1,404						
PLL	\$1,658						
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1:</b> Number of PES agreements approved and implemented		-				No target in Y2	-
EPL							
PLL					WCS: 2 <sup>38</sup>		
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of people participating in income generating activities		2,179		3,168	Participant numbers from WWF were reduced to correct for multiple counting in past quarters. See footnote.	3,000	21%
EPL		422	SGP: 401 WWF: 21	846	WCS: 205 WWF: 240 <sup>39</sup> SGP: 401	2,000	

<sup>37</sup> Income baseline figures are for average annual formal income, from SFB Socio-Economic Baseline Study (p8).

<sup>38</sup> WCS: VMN agreements.

<sup>39</sup> WWF: Data on income generating beneficiaries was revised because previously reported data (1,910 in Q7) was counted by multiplying enterprise members and those trained by the average household members. This resulted in multiple counting of those trained and enterprise members. WWF is cleaning up this data

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q8)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q8)	Comments	Annual Target (FY2)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
PLL		1,757	WI:782 <sup>40</sup> SGP: 975	2,322	WCS: 220 WI: 1127 <sup>41</sup> SGP: 975	1,000	

by encoding all participants of various livelihood capacity building activities conducted since year 1. The 240 people reported as of this reporting period are the total members of various enterprise groups around MPF and PPWS.

<sup>40</sup> WI: 782 (379 F) including meetings to form resin interest group, set up rule and regulation; and trainings on sustainable resin harvesting, chicken raising, paddy rice training and eco-tourism set up.

<sup>41</sup> WI: CF members participated in livelihood activities through training, group formation. Total of 1127 (Q6=54, Q7=291, Q8=782).

## 2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The following activities were implemented during the eighth quarter (July-September 2014) by SFB. For details on implementation status, please see the milestone tracking tables in Appendix 1.

#### OBJECTIVE I

**Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity**

##### *National Level*

##### **SMART Training**

A 4-day Cambodia national SMART Users' Training Course was completed this quarter, with 28 staff of government agencies (Forestry and Fisheries Administrations, Agriculture, and MoE), conservation organizations (WCS, WWF, CI, FFI, Wildlife Alliance, Birdlife, IUCN) and local universities learning the process for adaptive patrol management (the SMART approach) and the basics of how to use v3.0.2 of the SMART software for data entry, analysis and reporting. The course covered: setting up a conservation area; map navigation and GIS; patrols, including a practical exercise; analysis; reports; planning and intelligence; and data model management. The participants ranged from first-time users to experienced staff who are already working with their own SMART databases. We now recommend participants follow-up by working together in their project teams to upgrade field patrol forms, implement on-the-job instruction with ranger teams to sensitize them to the importance of collecting high quality data, practical use of field forms, continue to collect patrol data, and continue to test the SMART v3.0.2 software. The SMART software translation into Khmer has been done in draft form and now needs to be checked for accuracy before being sent to the developers for incorporation in a Khmer-language version of the software.

On 15th August a SMART Manager's Workshop was held to update managers and decision-makers about the SMART approach. Dr Keo Omaliss, Director of the FA's Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity presided over the event and gave the opening remarks. The workshop included an introductory video and PPT about SMART, a question and answer session with graduates of the national training course, a demonstration of how SMART has been implemented at a site in the Eastern Plains Landscape, and a question and answer session for current and prospective implementing agencies. 48 people attended this event, from a range of agencies. There was extensive local media coverage of the event and a press release was distributed (see Annex 2). We believe this event has encouraged agencies that currently use SMART (FA and MoE) of the utility of the approach, and has inspired additional agencies and their technical partners to consider taking up the SMART approach in the near future. For example, the Fisheries Administration is now considering implementing SMART at sites in Sre Ambel and Siem Reap.

Seima REDD Project Validation work: WI's Ecosystems Services Unit is assisting WCS to respond to corrective actions that need to be addressed before the REDD project can be approved under the Verified Carbon Standard. Recent support has included: a) Assisted in the development of the monitoring plan; b) Advised and assisted in the accuracy assessment of the land cover maps; c) Advised and assisted in the analysis of the baseline rate of deforestation; d) Wrote a methodology deviation for the measurement of dead wood so that the Seima project met the methodology requirements; e) Developed and advised on entering all the parameter tables in to the Project Document; f) Assisted on how to calculate project uncertainty (a statistical estimation of the projects overall precision in estimating CO2 emissions); g) Developed tables and analysis for post deforestation crop Net Present Value (an important component of

the additionally argument); h) Assisted in the re-development of the project Leakage Belt; i) Assisted in finding relevant agroforestry equations for common tree crops in the project area (primarily cashew and rubber).

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

This period observed good progress with the indigenous land titling in Pu Trom: Staff from the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction completed the final measurements for the indigenous lands surrounding the Pu Trom village, in the Seima Protection Forest. This is a direct result of the significant Indigenous Community Land Titling work which has been supported by SFB, and significant lobbying effort to get the village included into the government priority list. The work has been advised by SFB indigenous land specialists, and the public comment period is expected shortly. The work is also being supported under an SFB Small Grant to ELIE which supported 11 days of measuring community land in Putrom Village for the first stage of Participatory Mapping Process of Indigenous Land Title (27 participants; 1 F); 2 village meetings supported to facilitate participation in mapping process (42 participants; 16 F); 1 Field visit by FA to start Land Use Planning Process for Indigenous Land.

This exciting progress is testament to the support of USAID in this, and Pu Trom village will start the final official land titling issuance within the coming months. Pu Trom will be the first village supported by USAID through the complex MLMUPC (Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction) indigenous land titling process. In addition, two other villages were supported through earlier stages of the land-titling process. This includes Sre Y and Khtong villages, where local authorities also joined the meetings to learn more about land-titling.

A key training course on Indigenous Land Titling was held at the Seima headquarters for SFB staff, allowing them to provide more accurate advice to community members. The ICT training was the first test of a newly developed handbook on Indigenous Land Titling, which was completed this quarter. This handbook is the first to compile all the relevant legal documents and key information required for the complete indigenous land titling process, working through three different Ministries. This development shows the important role that USAID is playing in this national issue.

The Seima REDD+ project has made some progress, with the agreed “corrective action plan” being further implemented during this quarter, making some steps in the process of validation of the project. With sufficient technical support, the project aims to achieve validation during the next quarter. REDD strategies continue, and have been implemented, in order to actually reduce deforestation. In particular, there was significant dissemination of the REDD+ project grievance mechanism, and the community public comment period. In addition, visits were hosted for a national REDD+ delegation, building national capacity and showing off Seima as a national REDD+ Demonstration site, and showcasing the support of USAID.

Community patrolling work continued well in Seima, with 4 villages and over 140 people (24 F) involved this quarter. The partnership is working fairly well with local authorities and the FA, and the community continues to rally together around the common cause of forest and biodiversity protection.

A wide array of activities were implemented in Seima and the PVPF, with at least 54 trainings, mentoring sessions, patrols and meetings, despite the difficulties of access during this quarter. This resulted in over 9,068 person-hours of activities and community engagement being delivered. One key event was a one-day forum for all community patrol teams from the area, and other stakeholders, attended by 25 community participants. This was an important meeting to share experience and ideas about community forest protection.

The Masters student from the RUPP who is studying the biology of gibbons in the Seima Protection Forest, continued his thesis work this quarter, and completed the final data analysis, with some interesting findings. The student from Imperial College, London, submitted her final thesis on livelihoods in four villages in Seima, in particular the collection of dipterocarp resin – producing a fascinating study which followed up from similar research done in 2003.

Two Gibbon Research Interns arrived during this quarter. They will support the community in Andong Kralong to habituate the gibbons for tourism, and also collect detailed biological data on the gibbons, and biodiversity data across the area.

A week-long strategic planning process was facilitated by SFB staff for the Seima Protection Forest, in particular working intimately with the relevant Forestry Administration officers to develop an Adaptive Plan for management of the reserve. This type of collaborative planning helps to cement the links between SFB activities in Seima, and the immediate and longer-term government priorities for management of the protected forest.

The project also continued to provide support training, rations, equipment and logistics for forest protection in the Seima Protection Forest. This essential activity is being closely monitored through the SMART conservation software and tools, which provides detailed data on the activities of forest patrols. Several cases were tracked, including the seizure of 42 live reptiles (including 9 threatened turtles, 14 endangered tortoises, and several angry snakes). The release of this wildlife was also filmed by a national news crew and shown on national television.

The project continued supporting local level skills and processes to improve protected areas management: a) Patrol planning incorporated the definition of target areas based on preliminary analysis of hot spots (zones with higher presence of wildlife and higher threats). The target definitions will continue to be improved as more information is needed; b) Minimum standards and Conservation Oriented Patrol Standards were incorporated by SFB (WWF) Law Enforcement Regional Advisor for both protected areas, providing information to update the law enforcement work plan; c) Meetings among EPL's Law Enforcement Technical Advisor were executed in order to strengthen coordination. As part of this process, the draft for SFB's "Field Guide on Law Enforcement" (by WWF) is planned to be finalized and published after consultation with FA and MOE.

Wildlife Monitoring and Capacity Building in MPF and PPWS: a) Density estimates are currently being generated based on ungulate line transect surveys conducted in MPF and PPWS. A total of 72 transects (34 transects in PPWS and 38 in MPF inner core zone) were marked covering a total distance of 212km within 2139km<sup>2</sup> survey area. Each transect was surveyed on at least 4 occasions covering a total area of 1164km (603km in MPF & 561km PPWS). Researchers recorded Banteng, Guar, Elds Deer, Wild pig, Muntjac, Elephant, and several primate species. Surveys generated 242 animal encounters, with a total of 228 large ungulate (>15kg) encounters. b) Due to sufficient encounters recorded for Banteng, Wild pig and Muntjac (classified as key tiger prey species), density estimates and comparisons to 2010-11 data are currently being completed. Preliminary results indicate a reduced rate of decline in wildlife densities compared to 2010-11 estimates. c) Data from these line transect surveys have also been used to formulate maps highlighting the hot spots of endangered species during dry seasons. This information was presented to enforcement teams and used to improve current law enforcement strategies and patrolling effort. d) Results from the line transect surveys highlight the importance of strengthening the enforcement and management of the PA's.

CF and CPA Establishment: a) Provided training workshop to Laoka CPA committees and members on development of CPA in Sokodom Commune; b) Election of officers of the Toul CPA Management

Committee in Memang Commune; and c) Validation of the proposed boundary of CF in Krangtes in which commune council representatives, the village chief, community members and FA participated.

Continued Monitoring of Community Patrol Effectiveness: a) Fourteen community patrol team members from various CPAs and CFs around MPF and PPWS, supported by SFB (WWF), attended the Community Patrol Network forum. This forum was organized by WCS and aimed to strengthen the patrol teams in EPL, particularly on improving capacity and development of patrol strategies. Other patrol team members around the Seima Protected Forest also attended the forum. b) Meetings and consultations with patrol team members were also regularly conducted by project staff to discuss areas where the project could provide support, especially when government authorities are not taking actions on the cases they reported.

This reporting period, SFB (WI) team conducted a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in three newly target areas in Angtroung, Putuet and Rovak villages. There were 119 participants (53 F) including women leaders in the villages, elders, youths and commune councils. The PRA collected relevant data on livelihoods, forest trends, wealth ranking, history and status of the villages, gender and underrepresented groups, and other natural resources. The data gathered from this assessment will be used for the Community Protected Area (CPA) legalization and application submission to the Ministry of Environment for consideration and approval. Consultation workshop on the results of the PRA and CPA Law dissemination was conducted in each of the villages with 178 villagers participating (98 F). The event reiterated the CPA Law, especially articles 6, 10 and 12 related to local community rights to Natural Protected Areas. SFB team also facilitated registration of the CPA members and selection of CPA representatives for Angtroung, Putuet and Rovak villages, with 213 people (105 F) registered to support the establishment of the new CPAs and 33 people (8 F) selected as representatives for the CPA committees.

SFB (WI and WWF) team facilitated refresher training on the integration of natural resource management and livelihood issues into the Commune Investment Program (CIP) 2015 for 8 participants (3 F) in Mondulkiri. This aimed to discuss and reflect on experiences of CIP development last year, and develop an action plan for assisting SFB targeted communities to identify problems, causes and solutions/project activities related natural resources and livelihood management in order to integrate into CIP 2015.

From 11-15 August 2014, the SFB team supported four Community Forestry Management Committees (CFMCs) in Pukreng, Pukroch, Puradat and Pulung to identify problems, causes and solutions related natural resources and livelihood with 91 people (50 F). Tools used in identification included: Natural Resource Management and Livelihood (NRM-L) Map, Women and Men Diagram and Trend Analysis. Tables for NRM&L (problem, location, cause and solutions/project activities) were prepared and submitted to the commune council for integration into CIP for 2015. This aimed to mobilize resources from NGO/IOs, private sectors and government for the District Integration Workshop (DIW) in October 2014.

August 4-8 2014, CFMCs from 3 Community Forests (Pukreng, Pukroch and Pulung CFs) attended the CF network workshop in Keo Seima. The workshop provided the coaching of community law enforcement strategy, built on the information sharing mechanism of the illegal activity, practiced the recording template for the community and field exercise. Pukreng Community Forestry Patrol team documented and reported to authorities 3 cases of illegal logging activities inside their CF area this quarter.

## **Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)**

### **Kampong Thom**

Seven field trainings were conducted, with 145 participants (29 F) including CFMC, CF members, village chief, and commune councilors. The topics involved CFMC institutional strengthening, Participatory CF resource assessment, community forest inventory, forestry law, as well as management and leadership skill for community forestry management.

An awareness raising on CF concept was conducted for 46 persons (12 F) including key villagers, village chiefs and commune councilors from Phnom Rang CF. The event introduced participants to the concept of CF and institutional frameworks for community forestry development in Cambodia. At the same time, the extension of CF establishment was conducted resulting in more than 60% (156 families out of 223 families) of villagers providing their thumbprint to support CF establishment in this community. The CF forest map for Phnom Rang was approved by commune council and FA triage and is now being reviewed by FA.

Re-election of community forestry management committee was held in O Dasko CF. Since the current mandate of the CFMC in O Dasko came to end, the re-election was conducted and 9 persons (2 F) were elected as new CFMC members and were endorsed through commune council's *Deika*.

Boundary demarcation of Kbal Khla community forest was conducted based on results of constructive dialogue between Kbal Khla CF with neighboring community (Svay CF) and ELC (CRCK) to clarify the boundary. Minute of this boundary demarcation together with community forest map was endorsed by FA division and submitted to district governor for endorsement.

SFB (WI) team facilitated a training for the CFMC and CF members on report writing and strengthening of the CF management. Participants also identified key stakeholders who should be involved and their roles and responsibilities in solving the CF management problems. As a result, participants prepared their plan to provide the capacity building to the community in all target areas of SFB. 15 people (2 F), including 2 FA, 3 CFN, 7 commune council and 3 CFMC, participated in this training.

SFB Small Grantee Mlup Baitong (MB) project team facilitated CFMCs to conduct weekly patrolling of Ou Kranhung and Ou Dascor CF sites. They did not find any serious illegal activity in these CF sites. In addition, MB project team provided training on organizational management and record keeping for CFMC members (16 participants; 0 F) at both sites to improve CFMC management practices.

### **Preah Vihear**

During this period, activities supporting CF formalization in Preah Vihear mainly focused on reviewing existing records and discussing with key stakeholders in the province to further verify information. An activity plan was prepared and agreed for fieldwork to be commenced in the next quarter. Meetings with relevant NGOs and FA cantonment (and division) were conducted to confirm the available records and status of Prey Lang Sen Chey and Kyang CFs. This preparation informed that both CFs cover about 3,000 ha of forest land that would benefit at least 900 families in four villages.

Conducted a one-day training for 7 CFs (Dong Phlet, Kravan, Bor, Prey Khlongtrapeang Saang, Knar, Prey Snoul and Sampreang CF) to enhance the capacity of CF committees on management by-laws (roles and responsibility of CFMC), CF Regulation, and strengthening members to be active in patrolling and reporting to authorities on illegal logging and land encroachment (72 participants (21 F) in total).

Through the Small Grants Program (Ponlok Khmer (PKH)), SFB worked with CFMC members to strengthen 14 CF communities.<sup>42</sup> They requested participation in Commune Council monthly and quarterly meetings to ensure cooperation between CFMC and commune councilors on forest management and protection activities. Commune councilors in all 5 communes where the CFs are located<sup>43</sup> accepted the request. These communes have also agreed for CFMC leaders to attend Commune Investment Program (CIP) meetings. Following the agreements, CFMC representatives attended 2 Commune Council meetings (50 participants; 15 F), putting their own items onto the agendas including: a) reporting general development; b) forest patrol activities and illegal logging activities in CF areas; c) cooperation with commune authority; d) land encroachment into CF sites. 10 (7 F) CFMC members joined 5 CIP meetings and put their business plans on honey and resin enterprises into the CIP. PKH staff have also supported these 14 CFs through coaching and meetings (2 meetings with a total of 79 (48 F) participants) to strengthen member's roles and responsibility in forest management, biodiversity protection and conservation including: forest patrolling; recording the information on timber and non-timber forest product collection; conducting annual reflection meeting for monitoring and evaluation on their CF management; reporting to FA on their timber and non-timber forest products and other requests for intervention on illegal logging activities. In addition, in 3 CFs (Kampong Sranoh CF, Kna CF, Prey Snuol CF), 133 members (61 F) participated in preparing 600 boundary signboards and 78 members (20 F) participated in posting them.

### Stung Treng

2 field trainings on CF introduction and formalization were provided to Chhvang and Sam Ang CFs to enable participants to engage in the formalization process of these two CFs. Sessions included the process and steps of CF formalization, benefit of CF for community livelihoods and roles of the stakeholders especially community in CF formalization process. The trainings' 152 participants (46 F) included villagers, village chiefs, and commune councilors.

Formalization activities took place in Sam Ang and Chhvang CFs. In both CFs, request for CF establishment were approved by district authority and are being reviewed by provincial governor (in consultation with FA cantonment). This progress contributes to maintain improved-management of 7,702 ha forest in Stung Treng province and engaged 233 persons (22 F). Existing records and documents from CF potential areas (Tal, Romdeng and Chomkaleu) were reviewed. The field activities for formalization in these 3 sites will be commenced in the next quarter.

Small Grantee Prom Vihear Thor Organization (PVT) project team conducted trainings for CFMCs, Commune Councils, Village Chiefs, and community representatives on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders related to forest management, and worked to strengthen the CF network. 4 training courses on forest management were conducted in 4 communes (Siem Bouk, Anlong Chrey, Ou Rei, and Kaing Cham communes), with a total of 121 participants (36 F) from 14 different villages.<sup>44</sup> A Sub CF Network was established in Thalaborivat district, following a meeting with 30 participants (5 F) including representatives from the CFs, community members, commune police, FA, and district government. In addition, PVT conducted a CF network meeting to dialogue on forest government with 62 participants (11 F) including

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<sup>42</sup> Prey Snuol CF, Kna CF, Sampreang CF, Phnom Kremorod-ke CF, Phnom Kremorodok-samrit CF, Prey Klong Trapeang CF, Sangkae CF, Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambok CF, Kampong Sranoh CF, Prey Changha Thom CF, Trapeang Kbal Damrey CF, Preah Enpkay Reah CF, Preah Lean CF, and Kravan Bor CF.

<sup>43</sup> Putrea, Rattanak, Sangkae Muoy, Kampong Sraloa Muoy and Kampong Sraloa Pir communes.

<sup>44</sup> Ou Lang, Siem Bouk, Ton Soang, Anlong Chrey, Morn, Sralao, Anlong Svay, Ou Rei, Pong Teuk, Kaing Cham, Kampong Pang, Kaing Kngork, Kes and Dong village



CFMCs, FA Officers, commune councilors, District/Provincial representatives, and NGO/OI representatives where stakeholders raised issues like the forest concession to Pheaphimex Company, illegal logging, and encroachment, and decided on a work plan for resolving these issues.

Steung Treng and Kratie: Through the Small Grants Program (CED), SFB worked to strengthen the CF Network and train CF members in Steung Treng and Kratie. A village meeting was conducted with the CF Network to restructure the existing CF network. Participants included Indigenous People representatives and youth groups from villages and commune levels. The meeting focused mainly on working together on natural resource management and biodiversity conservation in sustainable manner within the 14 Villages in 4 communes at Steung Treng and 5 villages in Beung Cha commune, Sambo district of Kratie. Trainings were held for the CF network, local authorities and indigenous representatives on forest law, land law, governance, community organizing and community facilitating skills, participatory monitoring and evaluation, and research methods.

Training sites included Au 'Lang village (39 participants total; 15 F), Siem Bok village (39 participants; 27 F), and Chamkaleu village (24 participants; 13 F), Kaing Kngork (98 community participants; 63 F), Kampong Pang (56 participants; 48 F), and Kaing Cham (44 participants; 18 F). Pre-test (48%) and post-test (63%) of training on land laws and governance have shown that most participants understand well about the topics of the training and are able to provide training further to other communities. After the training, CED project staff selected 9 people (4 F) participants to conduct awareness at their own village.

### **Kratie**

CF trainings and awareness raising: 1 field training on CF inventory was conducted for Angkor Ent CF participated by 23 persons (4 F) including CFMC, CF members, village chief and commune councilors. 2 awareness raising events, focused on results of CF resource assessment (as part of developing CFMP), were conducted in Angkor Ent and Prasat Tek Khmao CFs. The events increased awareness of 167 persons (91 F), of whom 35 persons (16 F) were indigenous people.

University student awareness raising: CF formalization process including legal frameworks and practical process was shared with 4 university students from Royal University of Agriculture. This learning event contributed to increase the students' knowledge on CF management as part of their thesis research.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

### **Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

#### ***National Level***

Open Development Cambodia (ODC) continued to publish information and data to illuminate development trends on its website ([www.opendevcam.net](http://www.opendevcam.net)) to help inform public dialogue for good environmental governance. Site traffic and social media statistics are included in Appendix 2. ODC's significant achievements during Q8 are listed below.

On 12 September, ODC launched an Environmental Law and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) page, which includes the progress of the EIA draft law and a list of EIA records from NGO Forum on Cambodia. This is the first time a listing of known EIAs has been made available to the general public.<sup>45</sup> ODC added EIA status updates to the company profiles. Based records accessed from NGO Forum on Cambodia, ODC identified 34 EIA records including 23 for ELCs, 2 for mining licenses, 2 for hydropower transmission lines, and 7 for hydropower dams and added those to the existing datasets.

The ODC home page was updated in July, with the new design featuring a map slide show, among other improvements. The Hydropower and Protected Areas pages were also updated with more user-friendly layouts. Upgraded metadata for the Cambodia Atlas maps was completed and published online.

ODC continued satellite image analysis to update its animated forest cover images and identify rubber production areas. The forest cover update was not published as anticipated during the quarter since there were again technical concerns with the final analysis. Please see the Implementation Challenges section for more information.

In order to classify areas of rubber production, with advice from SFB partners WWF and WCS, ODC mappers prepared a land cover segmentation by province using satellite imagery. The segmentation reduces time required to process new images, and allows ELC polygons to be used to classify rubber plantation areas. ODC datasets for ELCs containing rubber plantation have been identified, and government data has been used to check and verify these datasets. The next step is to use this data to map rubber plantations based on existing ELC polygons and determine the percentage of plantation cover. This was still in development at Q8's end.

Mapping materials were finalized and tested for the ODC map kit. Instructions were then drafted, tested, and repeatedly revised to make them simpler. At the end of the quarter, a script for a video version of the directions was in draft. This process, which required many revisions, took slightly longer than anticipated. Instead of soft-launching the online mapping kit in late September as planned, the launch was moved back to early October. In the meantime, the map kit was presented informally to several different groups, including the Prey Lang Community Network, and a number of NGOs.

Through the Small Grants Program (Media One), this quarter SFB initiated a public environmental awareness campaign through radio shows, a mobile phone interactive voice response (IRV) system, and

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<sup>45</sup>Available at: <http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/briefing/eia/>

SMS (short message service) texting program. 3 episodes of ‘Success Starts with You’ radio program were produced for environmental awareness: a) what is the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity project?, b) Roles of the community forest committee; c) Strengthening the capacity of the community forest committee. Starting August 31, these episodes aired bi-weekly on 2 local radio stations (FM88.5 in Kampong Thom province, and FM99 in Preah Vihear province), and 1 nationwide radio station (FM95 in Phnom Penh).

The IVR system allows the radio show audience to access additional information about the environment, climate change, forest and biodiversity, and effective natural resource management. The system received 96 calls, placed by 37 unique numbers. The SMS system allows the audience to interact with the radio program, provide comments, feedback, and report from their mobile phones. Listeners can send text messages to answer questions in the quiz show of the radio program. A total of 57 texts were sent, and 90% of senders gave the correct answer to the quiz questions. In addition, 26 mobile phones able to text in Khmer script, were distributed to community reporters and listening and dialogue club leaders to use for directly reporting, sending feedback and interacting through the IVR and SMS system.

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

#### **Conflict Mitigation**

Success this quarter with the negotiations with the ELC Company (Binh Phuoc 2) over a land dispute with Chak Char village in Seima. SFB staff have helped to facilitate a number of formal and informal discussions between the community, the company, and the Monduliri provincial government. An official decision was made this quarter to return 375 ha of indigenous forest land back to the community. This is exciting news for the community. It also allows the village congresses in the four villages in Sre Chhuk commune, an essential stage of the land titling process, to proceed, as these had been put on hold by the provincial government until the dispute was resolved.

SFB (WWF) team continued to work this quarter on the conflict on boundary of Chikhlob Kdey Sang Kheum Thmey community between an ELC near Chikhlob village, Sok San commune, and Koh Nhek district. The team supported the community in capacity building on the reporting case letter to PDoE, they are waiting for intervention from PDoE.

SFB (WI) team facilitated a constructive dialogue on CF management for two CFs in Pokrouch and Pukreng, Sre Ampoum Commune, Pichrada District, participated by 9 people from CFMC, Commune Council, District Office, and FA Cantonment. Issues of land encroachment of the rubber tree Plantation Company in Pukreng CF were identified along with and some follow up actions to address these issues.

SFB (WI) team conducted field verification of CF boundaries between Pukreng and Pokrouch CFs and private company on land encroachment by the company, participated by 19 people (2 F). It was reported that 11.5 hectares of land were cleared inside the Pukreng CF, while 9.5 hectares of land was cleared in Pukroch CF. The relevant supporting documents were prepared and submitted to the provincial governor for further intervention.

#### **NRM Planning**

A key milestone for this quarter was the development of the Monduliri Protected Forest (MPF) management plan after a long period of negotiations with the Forestry Administration (FA). After the signing of the agreement reported in previous quarter, significant progress was achieved this quarter. The management plan development team composed of representatives from FA completed all field data gathering and drafting of the four sections (which include vision, goals, objectives, situational analysis and

proposed management zones) of the plan through close consultation with WWF. The first complete draft is planned to be presented for consultation to stakeholders in the next quarter.

Translation and editing was completed for the series of Bunong-language information films being made in the Seima Protection Forest. These are expected to be important in education and awareness raising over natural resource planning, land management, and forest protection issues, as Bunong has no written form.

SFB (WWF) and RUPP evaluated the data needs and priorities to effectively support InVEST modeling and individual modeler work plans outlining their research methodology and implementation strategies (“Inception Report”). The RUPP expert team organized a workshop in Mondulakiri with the provincial authorities and InVEST working group on data identification, followed by meetings with individual provincial ministries to retrieve the actual data. The RUPP team also carried out a desk review and field data collection on water-related ecosystem models, carbon, NTFP, and habitat quality. The team began to analyze up-to-date land cover maps by doing ground truth. They also analyzed the data requirements and indicators to support evidence-based planning for conservation-supported livelihoods.

With support of the SFB, the RUPP team analyzed policy and legal framework focusing on people’s livelihood strategies, impacts of current large-scale economic development on local livelihoods, and natural resources, and identification of drivers of change and storylines as a preparation for a scenario workshop. The following documents were produced: a) EPL Analyzed theory of change and theoretical framework (e.g. welfare economics); b) Draft stakeholder engagement strategy and Stakeholder database.

Project staff facilitated commune investment planning consultations in seven communes with 339 total. The SFB project facilitation is to ensure the NRM issues are included in the discussion and that plans related to NRM are included in the commune investment plans and possibly funded by the commune fund.

## **Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)**

### **Conflict Mitigation**

#### **Kampong Thom**

In this quarter, inputs and contributions were provided for constructive dialogues between CF and other stakeholders (company and neighboring communities). These included the supply of supporting documents for Prey Kbal Ou Thnong (community forest agreement, map of community forest boundary) and GIS technical assistance for mapping of Kbal Khla CF boundary. As reported in Q7, the boundary between Prey Kbal Ou Thnong community forest and CRCK Company was clarified with the return of 9.49 hectares of forest land (cleared recently by company) to the CF following approval from FA officials, and this has passed to district governor for approval in Quarter 8.

To avoid boundary overlapping, the SFB (WI) team conducted a dialogue to verify the boundary between Kbal Khla CF UTM and CRCK ELC UTM in Sandan District. 5 people participated including 1 Sandan District Officer, 1 Vice chief of Sandan Commune, 1 Sandan FA Triage and 2 CFMCs of Kbal Khla CF. Participants discussed the overlap points of CF UTM and CRCK ELC UTM on the map and visited the site. Participants decided to revise the CF UTM to avoid the land overlapping with CRCK so that the Kbal Khla CF can proceed with CF legalization process.

#### **Preah Vihear**

SFB support was provided to local communities in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest area to help prevent land conflict with companies and powerful outsiders. The SFB (PVPF) team has facilitated several meetings

and dialogues between communities (including Community Forest groups) and ELC Companies, to discuss land ownership and overlaps with community land. Dialogues also aimed to lead to agreements on community land ownership both within and outside the concessions. In one case, following constructive dialogues with an ELC (the Heng Yu Company) a boundary was painted to form an exclusion area between the ELC company and village land.

Staff of Small Grantee Ponlok Khmer (PKH) coordinated with FA triage of Kampong Sraloa-Mluo Prey to support the consultation meeting with a community that initiated a letter to the Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC) to ask for intervention on forest clearing in the CF area. A meeting on the issue was attended by 36 (18 F) participants including 1 FA triage Kampong Sraloa-Mlou Prey, 1 village chief, 3 PKH staffs, and CFMC and members of community. The intervention letter has been prepared and submitted to the village and commune authorities for verification. The chief of FAC promised to work with his line officers to observed the case and the person who cleared the forest for ownership has stopped while waiting for solution from FA.

### **Kratie**

SFB project team from Winrock, WWF, and RECOFTC collaborated with Small Grantee CED to address a conflict of 4 Communities Forests located in Beung Cha commune with Korean IMG Company. Community Representatives met with Forestry Administration Cantonment, deputy district governor and Kratie's deputy provincial governor to discuss the conflict. The stance of the 4 communities in Beung Cha Commune is to take their land and forest that the Company has encroached to keep as Community Forestry. The forum focused on: 1) the communities themselves had to request land and forest from the Company; and 2) the CFMC had to collect documents related to CF legalization to be attached with finger print and then submit to the Provincial Governor and the Company. Pending to the response from deputy provincial governor.

### **NRM Planning**

#### **Kampong Thom**

CFMP development continued to progress well in 5 CFs (Prey Tatei, Prey Phoum Romchek, O Bos Leav, O Dasko, and Lbas Srol CFs). These activities and progress contributed to maintain improved management of 5,509 ha forest and engaged 900 persons (479 F) in forest management.

- In Prey Tatei CF, demarcation of community forest management blocks as well as demarcation and agreement between CF and plantation owner inside the community forest was completed. Existing plantation of about 117 ha community forest demarcated with agreement that the owners are allowed to continue planting crops on the land but not to expand planting or sell the land, and this will be included in the CFMP. In addition, community forest inventory was completed in all the 58 inventory plots and the inventory data is being analyzed for the management plan.
- For Prey Phoum Romchek CF, both fieldwork and data entry for community forest inventory was completed for 31 sample plots.
- The inventory data for O Bos Leav CF, collected in the previous quarter, were entered and are ready for analysis. This forest inventory data will be used with other social data (collected through PRA tools) to write the CFMP for O Bos Leav CF.
- Significant progress was made in O Dasko CF, community forest zoning exercise was conducted both on the map and on the ground. The ground check verified management boundaries and demarcated 77 ha of existing plantations inside the community forest. Agreement between plantation owners and CF was made during the quarter and will be included in the CFMP. The community forest inventory field works in (62) inventory plots for this CF were also completed.

- In Lbas Srol CF, community forest inventory data entry of 67 inventory plots was completed during the quarter.

SFB Small Grants Partner Mlup Baitong (MB) provided 3 trainings to CFMC and CF members of Ou Kranhung and Ou Daskor CF sites on the following topics: 1) training on process of CFMP development (20 participants; 6 F); 2) training on PRA (24 participants; 5 F); and 3) training on how to conduct forest inventory (26 participants; 11 F). MB project team delivered 3 meetings with CFMC and CF members in Tumring commune: 1) meeting on dividing blocks on CF maps (22 participants; 4 F) at OU Kranhung CF; 2) meeting on block verification (32 participants; 8 F); and 3) meeting on demarcating farm land of farmers in the CF site (11 participants; 2 F) at Ou Dascor CF sites. At Ou Kranhung CF site, the project team facilitated CFMC to identify way points (UTM) and install 30 small signboards with UTM number to demarcate CF by blocks. MB project team facilitated CFMC to conduct CF inventory of 82 plots at Ou Kranhung (60 plots) and Ou Dascor (22 plots) CF sites.

### **Preah Vihear**

SFB support was provided this quarter to Provincial Land Use Planning processes, to reduce potential conflicts. In particular, the team worked with the Kunapheap and Dongphlet communities to build their capacity to investigate land issues by themselves. The team worked with these communities and the relevant authorities to find workable solutions to land conflict issues, in particular the expansion of paddy fields into the protected forest. The process also included implementation of gender mainstreaming efforts, following the gender study in the previous quarter.

Activities plan for CFMP development in 2 CFs (Kravan and Kravan Bor CFs) was prepared and discussed with concerned FA officials (cantonment and division levels). The 2 CFs cover 1,107 ha of forest and involve 799 persons (388 F).

### **Kratie**

During this reporting period, CFMP development progressed in 2 CFs (Angkor Ent and Prasat Tek Khmao CFs). The progress contributed to maintain improved-management practice for 6,972 ha and engaged 410 persons (61 F) in forest management in Kratie.

- In Angkor Ent CF, community forest management blocks division and ground-check was conducted. Community forest inventory commenced on the first plot during this reporting period.
- For Prasat Tek Khmao CF, management block division and demarcation were completed. Assessment and demarcation of small plantation plots inside community forest was also conducted. 22 ha of forest belong to 6 families of CF members were demarcated and agreement was reached between the owners and CF.
- Activities plan for CFMP development in Kampong Domrei CF covering 1032 ha was prepared.

### **Steung Treng**

Small Grantee PVT facilitated one CF Management Plan set up at Samaky CF. The plan was submitted to FA in July 2014.

### **OBJECTIVE 3**

**Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forest.**

#### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

This quarter's enterprise work in EPL was mainly focused on developing bamboo enterprise groups in 3 pilot sites (CF Srae huy, CPA Srae Thom and CPA Chiklob). Key activities carried out include:

- Presentation and validation of the bamboo resource inventory to members and officers of the CF and CPAs in pilot sites. Participants were consulted if they would like to establish bamboo enterprises bearing in mind it requires them to contribute time and other non-cash resources (e.g. labor and materials in constructing workshops). All CP and CPA committees agreed to start bamboo enterprises, selected group leaders (5 for each site), and developed 6 month work plans.
- Workshop on development of bamboo resource management plan attended by the group leaders and CPA and CF officers. The management plans have been drafted and are due for another consultation by end of October.
- Study tour to a bamboo enterprise project in Kampong Thom and Siem Reap Provinces where the 12 participants from the bamboo groups and representatives from FA and PDoE learned about bamboo furniture making and bamboo nursery management.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between SFB (WWF) and Bambusa Global Ventures Co. Ltd., a private company specializing in the design and management of bamboo projects that would like to establish a project in Cambodia. This MOU is intended to facilitate collaboration of both organizations in supporting bamboo production and processing in areas deemed suitable by SFB (WWF). Bambusa will provide sufficient materials for the first pilot processing plant in Monduliri Province. The ultimate goal of this activity is to diversify and improve incomes of bamboo-rich communities in the areas that support conservation of forest and biodiversity under community management.

Meanwhile, on resin enterprise development, a key milestone was achieved with the signing of a buying contract between 6 resin enterprise groups and Phusethana Group Company Ltd. after series of consultations between the company and community through the facilitation of the SFB project team. The company committed to buy resin from the community based on agreed price and product grade.

Another key milestone on the enterprise work in EPL is the consolidation of the various enterprise groups into a provincial level producers' association called Monduliri Forest Venture. The cooperative is comprised of 12 CF and CPA Committees around EPL that have enterprises<sup>46</sup> initially representing 556 families. This provincial level network among the various enterprise group aims to facilitate an exchange of learning as well as common actions, and develop a unified voice among members in resolving or raising common concerns affecting enterprise development and the forest resources they are using.

The livelihood consultant carried out 2 missions to review and develop the SFB livelihood strategy that will be implemented in the next 2 years. This assessment highlights the gaps and successes for scaling-up. The strategy report will be issued in quarter 9.

The Gibbon habituation, as part of ecotourism development in Seima Protection Forest has progressed slowly this quarter, with weather making access and field activities difficult. The gibbons do not call much at this time, meaning it is extra-challenging to track them in the forest. There remains good engagement by

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<sup>46</sup> The different enterprise groups (6 resin groups, 3 honey groups, and 3 bamboo groups) are under the various CF and CPA therefore the official members are the CF and CPA committees, being the official structure.



the local community researchers, and they are now carrying out some complex tasks independently. This quarter, 2 gibbon research interns arrived in Seima, and will be supporting the habituation and other scientific work, and working on other tourism development activities. The gibbons and other primates will form the centerpiece attraction of the community-based tourism development in Seima. We are currently fundraising to support the construction of a Gibbon eco-lodge, which would form a key focus for community tourism activities, and provide a higher-quality of tourist product.

The Bunong community in Andong Kralong this quarter celebrated the completion of their traditional house in the village. This community-led initiative aims to keep the culture and traditional knowledge of the village alive, and also to provide a focal point for attracting tourists. SFB supported the community to rally around this cause, building community cohesion and cooperation around forest protection and the potential of tourism development. The house was constructed by the community themselves, with elders teaching the younger generations the traditional ways of building using local materials.

A key partnership meeting was held with CRDT (Cambodian Rural Development Team), the local partner who works in Seima to deliver livelihood activities. As well, SFB staff attended the CRDT board meeting, to ensure better coordination and strategic approach to livelihood development.

SFB Small Grantee Cambodian NTFP Development Organization (CANDO) conducted an NTFP resources assessment to define potential NTFP resources for developing community based enterprises in each target area. The assessment was conducted in Pu Lung Village with participation from 31 people (13 F). Participatory tools were used which included forest resources matrix, conditions of forest resources management, condition of forest resources changed each year and NTFP resources mapping, NTFP inventory with plot 50 meters plus 100 meters tools for forest resources assessment. All data was collected and analysis for the report will be produced later. CANDO plans to complete forest resources assessments of all target areas by the end of December 2014. In the original work plan, these assessments were scheduled for early 2015, but they are being conducted this year instead because resources assessment is a priority step before forming community based NTFP groups.

This quarter, SFB Small Grantee Mondulkiri Indigenous Peoples Association for Development (MIPAD) initiated field work to mobilize the different communities involved and to carry a family assessment. 4 meetings were conducted in new target villages<sup>47</sup> to inform local authorities about the project, to mobilize villagers around the project objectives, and to gather information regarding potential products to be developed. In all villages local authorities understood the project objectives and are supportive of its implementation. 80 villagers were interviewed for the family assessment into the 8 targeted villages.<sup>48</sup>

3 meetings were organized by MIPAD in order to set up the regulations and structure of new enterprise groups in Srae Thom (35 participants; 21 F), in Srae Huy (17 participants; 14 F) and Puham (10 participants; 6F). The potential enterprises to be developed were discussed and agreed (water management for agriculture production in dry season in Srae Thom, mushroom and vegetable production in Srae Huy and Bamboo shoots in Puham). In Puham (15 participants; 9 F) and in Chimeat (19 participants; 19 F), meetings were organized to strengthen existing Self-Help Groups (SHGs), define with them the enterprises and draft strategy plan. A training on eco-tourism and biodiversity was conducted in Puham village for the eco-

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<sup>47</sup> Srae Thom (12 participants; 0 F), Srae Huy (7 participants; 0F), Srae Chrey (24 participants; 16 F) and Koh Mayel Leu (36 participants; 24 F).

<sup>48</sup> 12 in Chiklob, 10 in Srae Thom, 10 in Srae Huy, 10 in Srae Chrey, 10 in Chimeat, 10 in Koh Mayel Leu, 10 in Koh Mayel Kraom and 8 in Puham.



tourism SHG (23 participants; 14F) including commune and village authorities. They are happy to get knowledge from this training and at the end of the training they prepared some plans to develop their eco-tourism site.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

#### **Kampong Thom**

The SFB (WI) team facilitated a series of consultation meetings to set up business plan and rules and regulation for the ecotourism enterprise ‘Rasmey phumpi kiri boeung kranhak,’ established by the 2 CFs (Prey Kbal Oukranhak and Prey Tatey) in Sandan district. 57 people (16 F) including CFMC, CF members, CC and village chief participated in the consultations. Facilitated a youth group to train Rasmey participants (16 people; 4 F) on making boats from plastic bottles. A plastic bottle boat was built, making an incredible impression on the community, and attracting lots of tourists to try out the boat.

Facilitated a dialogue in Tboung teuk village for official recognition of Phumpir Kiriboeung Krahnak Ecotourism from all concern government agencies such as Fishery office, Environment office, Water and Metrology office. This event was chaired by Mr Un Both, Sandan district governor, with 74 participants (30 F) including fishery officer, environmental officer, water and metrology officer, FA official, village chief, CC, CFMC, CF members, CFi committees and eco-tourism group members.

Facilitated 5 trainings on chicken raising, sustainable resin harvesting technique and small business concept to improve livelihoods and income generation in 3 CFs (Kbal Kla, Prey Kbal Othnong and Odasko). A total of 161 participants (105 F) benefited from these trainings.

Facilitated establishment of rules and regulation for resin groups in 4 CFs (Odasko, Okranhuong, Lbos Srol and Prey Hong Chumtith CF) in Sandan district. 103 people (50 F) participated including CFMC, CF members, village chief, and commune councilor.

Small Grantee Mlup Baitong conducted dissemination meetings on Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Producer Group (FPG) concept for 42 farmers (21 F) at Chorm Svay village and for 21 farmers (11 F) at Sam Oang village. Afterwards, the project formed 2 FFSs of 7 farmers for applying Integrated Farming System and 3 FPGs were formed to implement resin production.

#### **Preah Vihear**

SFB (WI) team facilitated the establishment of 4 resin groups in 4 CFs (Prey Snuol, Narong, Dangphlet and Kunapheap) in Chhaeb district and provided trainings on sustainable resin harvesting and small business concept training in order to improve income generation and link the group to the market. A total of 281 participants (119 F) benefited from these trainings.

SFB (WCS) team facilitated a training on how to monitor and improve Ibis Rice compliance for Village Market Networks. To monitor the natural resource use agreements set up with Ibis Rice farmers, a compliance unit has been set up, and this is now active in monitoring adherence to the agreed regulations. Compliance is generally high amongst Ibis Rice farmers but there are some indications that small-scale expansion and wildlife hunting around some rice fields remains a problem. This compliance unit has an important role in ensuring that the conservation benefits of Ibis Rice are maintained. A technical report was also completed this quarter aiming to streamline the process of checking compliance, liaising with the community, and buying rice.

Small Grantee Ponlok Khmer facilitated improvement for community livelihood including: 1) conducted 3 resource assessments (44 participants; 17 Fs) in Prey Snuol CF, Sangkae CF and Chhaeb Kuet CF; 2) encouraged the CFMC and members of Trapeang Kbal Domrei CF communities and FA to work with each other at field on natural resources as they collected the NTFP (mushroom) together in CF area; 3) updated members of CBEs into the list of membership (116, 56 F) in Chhaeb Kuet CF. Resource assessments identified a potential for honey in Sangkae CF, resin in Chhaeb Kuet CF, and resin, honey, and rattan in Prey Snuol CF.

### **Stung Treng**

SFB (WI) team facilitated 5 trainings on sustainable resin harvesting and adapted paddy rice production to improve income generation for local communities in 4 CFs (Kirisoksan, Samaky, Prey Tamao and Prey Phnom Prasat) in Siem Bouk and Thala district. The 116 participants (63 F) included CF members, CFMC and local authorities.

Small Grantee PVT facilitated establishment of several community business groups through meeting in 4 CFs (Samaky, Kirisoksan, Phnom Prasat and Prey Tamao) and 4 different communes (Siem Bouk, Anlong Chrey, Ou Rei and Kaing Cham). Two rattan processing groups in Anlong Chrey commune (CF Kirisoksan) have 38 members (23 F).

In Siem Bouk commune (CF Samaky): 1 resin group in Ou Lang with 20 members (3 females), 1 resin group in Tonsoang village with 20 members (7 females), and 1 livestock raising (Chicken) group with 21 members (18 females) in Siem Bouk village. In Prey Tamao CF: 1 resin group with 20 members (12 F), and one livestock (Chicken) raising group with 21 members (12 F). In Ou Rei commune (CF Phnom Prasat), 1 mushroom sow seed group has 21 members (20 F). Half of the requested Deika Khum for recognizing the business groups have been completed, the others are in process. Surveys on the ability to conduct business, including materials, resource, cost, markets are ongoing, and capacity building in technical business skills is planned for next quarter.

### **Kratie**

SFB (WI) team facilitated 2 trainings on adapted paddy rice production and small business concepts to improve income generation for local communities in 2 CFs (Kampong Kboeurng and Koh Ent Chey) in Sambo district with 48 participants (22 F).

Through the Small Grants Program (CRDT), SFB initiated new livelihoods activities this quarter. In 7 villages (Achen, Sampan, O'Krasang, Beung Char, Kampong Domrei, Intrachey, and Kampong Kboeurng), CRDT conducted a needs assessment to identify the best livelihood products to provide training on and create enterprises. In total 209 participants (127 F) took part in the meetings. Two main categories of products stood out: the non-Timber Forest Products (and especially resin, honey, rattan, wild vegetable, and wild fruits) and agricultural products (important for food security and income). Among these, priority has been given to rice, livestock raising and vegetable growing. In Kampong Domrei village, CRDT conducted a training course on System of Rice Intensification techniques to improve yields for 6 model farmers. In addition, 10 CBO committees' members and representatives (2 F) from Kampong Domrei participated in a training on the process of Commune Investment Plan and Commune Development Plan, how to identify community needs and problems and submit these to their commune authorities. As a result, a plan was submitted to the district office. Eco-tourism will be pursued in Kampong Kboeurng, where CRDT conducted a meeting with 25 villagers (9 F) to understand and collect information on the potential of the Eco-tourism site. This site has proven to be of high potential for tourism activities and villagers have

shown their willingness to participate in the project. A Community Based Eco-Tourism Management Committee has been established in the village following a meeting with 46 participants (24 F). 16 persons were selected to be management committee members with different roles for providing services to tourists including home stays, food preparation, local guiding, and transportation.

Small Grants partner Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO) facilitated 6 community meetings in Tonsoang Thleak Village to introduce the process of creating Self-Help Groups (SHG) and select members. The SHGs are savings groups that lend money to members so they can invest in agriculture projects like rice or vegetable production. 59 villagers (37 F) registered to be members of 3 SHGs. The SHG members voted to select their representatives to lead and manage the SHGs, and to discuss and develop SHG by-law and regulation. 9 people (6 F) were selected to be SHG management committee (3 people for each SHG).

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

### OBJECTIVE I

**Enhance Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity**

#### *Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)*

Access to project sites in EPL was challenging in this quarter: There were serious difficulties with access to some of the more remote project sites during the quarter as the result of weather conditions. July, August, and September are the wettest months of the year in Mondulhiri and many roads were impassable, especially those with un-bridged river crossings. Project activities were, therefore, primarily centered on villages with better access, as well as on planning and more centralized training courses and community consultations. As road and access conditions improve during the next quarter, more remote villages will be accessible and an increased number of community- and village-based project activities will be undertaken. In the future, emphasis will be put on more remote areas in the dry season with less frequent follow-up by motorcycle access during the rainy season.

The scale of the illegal logging and wildlife poaching activities was still high this quarter and this is putting additional pressure on existing endangered species such as Elephant, Gaur, Banteng and Vultures. The solution is for the project to spend more time supporting enforcement issues and additional monitoring and capacity building activities.

Within the rainy season, local authorities and rangers were slow in providing timely interventions to stop illegal logging, hunting inside CF/CPA areas, and transporting woods across these areas due to poor access, low number of rangers, lack of participation from local authority, and lack of communication process of the CFs/CPAs Committee members with those authorities.

On the community side, CF/CPA members received pressure from timber traders to inform them on the locations of trees for luxury timber. In addition, the CF/CPA patrolling teams do not have enough equipment to strengthen their forest protection activities.

Small Grantee ELIE: Our biggest challenge towards implementation has been the seasonal Monsoon rains prevent us from using sensitive GPS equipment that is not waterproof. Over the course of this quarter we have lost 35 working days due to heavy rains and have had to work hard keep pace of the workload on dry days. Dry weather days also occasionally coincided with holidays and days in which the land management

department staff were carrying out other activities. With the dry season upon us we hope for good progress in the near future.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

Forest land encroachment in some potential CF areas identified was rapid during these months. For instance some parts inside community forests identified and demarcated during the previous quarter in Kampong Thom (Kbal Khla and Phnom Rang) have been encroached. This impeded the process and required additional effort from the project team to negotiate and resolve the issues with the land owners, local authorities (commune and district) and FA in order to proceed forward with CF formalization. It also appeared that facilitation from the project to ensure timely support and intervention from FA and local authorities (commune and district) is crucial.

Turnover in the field officials of FA who collaborate with the project implementing CF activities was another challenge. In Kratie and Kampong Thom for instance, the turnover of officials between the triages affected SFB target triage in these provinces. This means that the project team will need to invest more time to identify focal person for project activities and planning for the field activities.

Small Grantee CED: Forest Law, Land Law and Environmental Law enforcement is still weak and limited because some local authorities, Military Police and FA Officers have standing behind illegal activities. Collaboration and Cooperation from Sub-National Authorities and competent institutions in addressing the issues related to forest and land is still limited.

Small Grantee MB: The CFMC and CF members were busy with their daily jobs so that they did not well prepare working schedule on CF management. The capacity of CFMC and CF members and local authorities on CF management is limited. Communication between CFMCs and local authorities is also poor. For instance, this year Commune Council (CC) did not inform CFMCs to get involved in the process of CIP/CDP development. So CFMCs lost the opportunity to put their needs (CF issues) into CIP/CDP in Kampong Thom.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

### **Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

#### ***National***

Technical concerns regarding ODC's forest cover update: During August, ODC completed an initial update of its animated forest cover maps, using satellite images from early 2014. The images, which are near cloud free, offer an opportunity to improve ODC's previous analysis published in early December 2013, which was based on images partly obscured by clouds. Since February, ODC has invited GIS experts from conservation groups, including SFB partners and other organizations, to advise the process. This included articulating new standards for analysis, meant to provide a more accurate representation, particularly of the Eastern Plains "open forest," a type of forest presenting some special challenges. However, when applying those standards across the entire country, ODC generated a new set of maps that are clearly flawed since they suggest that Cambodia has retained nearly 70% forest cover, a figure that even the government has acknowledged would be too high and to which some other conservation groups also objected. This can happen when standards set for one type of forest are applied to another. With that in mind, ODC initiated a re-analysis of the new images using the same standards applied to the first set of maps to compare results, and sought out other experts for independent review. ODC hopes to resolve remaining questions regarding the maps and publish an update of the maps before the end of 2014.

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

There remain significant challenges for liaison with ELC companies, especially their subsidiaries and sub-contractors. Even with the support of a large project such as SFB, companies are very reluctant to meet and discuss their practices at all. A strategy of engagement through the relevant government agencies, MAFF and MoE, is suggested to find alternative methods of influencing these companies. However, in the past the project has struggled with partiality of government officials to ELC companies in decision-making, particularly on violations committed by companies in cutting trees of forest clearances.

The Provincial Governor's office and Monduliri Sub-committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity and Development lack the basic equipment to be able to use InVEST models including not enough computer and other related GIS equipment. This makes it more difficult for RUPP to have the provincial team be more active in applying the model.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

Small Grantee PVT: The concession forest company Pheaphimex in Thalaborivat district is a major obstacle for CF establishment of 3 CFs (Kirisoksan, Phnom Prasat and Prey Tamao) in Prey Lang Landscape which are not approved from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery on Priority Area for CF establishment.

## **OBJECTIVE 3**

### **Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests**

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

There remains a blockage within the FA for approvals of the CBPF (Community Based Production Forest) pilot harvesting plan. Every department of FA, and the Deputy Director General have signed off on the plan, but the final approval has still not been issued. Our strategy for this is to demonstrate to the FA that this model can really work for communities and government, with an exposure visit to the world leaders in this field, in Central America.

Implementation of the bamboo enterprise is challenging because of lack of working capital for the communities to start-up, especially in buying the materials and equipment needed for rehabilitating the bamboo collection areas to produce the desired quality of bamboo poles. Bambusa, the private sector partner, is also facing difficulty in acquiring investment so is unable to provide the necessary capital to the bamboo groups. In the meantime, SFB (WWF) team continues to approach other interested companies like furniture makers in Phnom Penh to partner with the community.

Small Grantee CANDO: Some communities had bad experience on forming a resin enterprise with a similar project in the past that failed. The failure might create a difficulty in convincing community people to start this model again. It is difficult to ask some communities in target area to participate in the project because they are involved in illegal logging. Some activities have been delayed because of high rains. In fact, forest resources assessment activity has been postponed for some target sites.

Small Grantee MIPAD: Assessment of potential bamboo shoots enterprises in Koh Niek showed low potential. In the proposal submitted we planned to work on developing community based bamboo shoots enterprises. However, after initial assessment it clearly appears to MIPAD facilitators that the potential to develop such kind of enterprise in this area is low. It faces several difficulties mainly the low interest of villagers in such activity, the low local knowledge regarding collection and processing of bamboo shoots, the quality of the shoots which might not fit market requirements and eventually the difficulty to access markets. The assessment of local potential and strength and discussions with villagers have led MIPAD team to change the objective of developing bamboo shoots enterprise to other activities which are mainly

related to agriculture (mushroom production, vegetable, water management). The rainy season made it difficult to follow exactly the initial planning as the access to some villages was impossible. Thus, MIPAD team could not do all activities planned in this first quarter in the villages of Chic lop and Srae Chrey and needed to postpone some activities to the next quarter and use adaptive planning to achieve all planned activities.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

Small Grantee CRDT: Target villages were affected by floods in early August which caused delays in the project implementation. The project team has started developing a strategy on how to intervene in the target villages after flooding, with for example the preparation of a calendar for crop growing, selection of short term crops, new ways of harvesting. In September, floods were replaced by drought. Farmers were worried about the cultivation of rice and had to spend more time on their paddy fields, so they sometimes did not join our activities. The project team will provide a training course on cash crop growing including the following topics: growing corn, mung bean, watermelon, soy bean because these cash crops do not need much water.

Small Grantee FLO: The activities under these sub-objectives have not been completed due to lacking of project staff. Only 2 project staff (Project Officer and Project Assistant) are responsible for the field work, so FLO will request for budget revision to add one more project staff to be responsible for these sub-objectives. Flooding of the entire target area also delayed project activities.

## **2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED IN THIS QUARTER**

### **OBJECTIVE 1**

**Enhance Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity**

#### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

Leadership training for the CF and CPA members planned for this quarter was delayed until November due to late receipt of proposals from consultants as well as the slow process in evaluating and approving the contracts. As of this reporting period the SFB (WWF) team is now in the process of finalizing the contract and TOR with the consultant.

#### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

Boundary pole demarcation and installation in Preah Vihear, and capacity building to CF members on conflict mediation and institutional strengthening in Kampong Thom and Kratie were not carried out as planned in this quarter.

### **OBJECTIVE 2**

**Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

#### **National**

ODC anticipated launching a downloadable mapping kit by the end of this quarter. While significant progress was made, writing the directions for the kit was a more time consuming process than anticipated and were still being finalized at the end of the quarter. ODC expects to launch early next quarter.

ODC forest cover maps were updated and rubber production areas were well on the way to being identified and mapped, but technical concerns slowed the process. These are described in Section 2.2 Implementation Challenges.

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

Dialogue on extension of FBD mechanism and functions to district, commune and community based organizations to improve natural resource management in EPL was delayed due to competing priorities of the provincial sub-committee on supporting forests, biodiversity and development.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

N/A

## **OBJECTIVE 3**

**Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests**

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

Business plan development for the bamboo enterprise group and sustainable harvesting training in EPL were delayed until 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October due to staff work load and need to prioritize community workshops on commune investment planning. The schedules for the commune investment planning was decided by the government as this is part of their government's regular planning processes. Therefore the team have to set aside other project activities so they can facilitate community workshops to identify NRM and biodiversity related needs and problems which they raised during the investment planning.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

N/A



### **3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES**

#### **3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT**

During this quarter, SFB's partners have been oriented to fill out an activity proposal online (SFB's online database) before they implement any activity. As part of the data requirement they have to identify and select specific tools and techniques to promote gender equality in their planned activities. During the online database orientation, the Gender Specialist reiterated the importance to have at least 30% of women participation and they need to be actively involved in the project activities' implementation at all levels as possible. The Gender Specialist has also consulted with the SFB's field staff and developed a matrix which provides a list of tools and techniques for promoting active participation from under-represented groups (including women and indigenous people) in the different stages of activity. The matrix has been presented and introduced to all SFB's staff and partners for use while filling activity proposal online (see Annex 3).

Project activities implemented by SFB (WCS) within the Seima and the Preah Vihear Protected Forest landscapes had slightly less involvement of female participants this quarter. This is primarily due to the increase of community patrolling activities. Due to the challenging and potentially risky nature of this work, there are usually few female participants. If we exclude the community patrolling activities, then 30% of participants were women, meeting the target set by the SFB Gender strategy. Retaining female field-staff and community facilitators continues to be a key challenge.

During Q8, ODC's 10 staff members included 3 women, and its 6 volunteers and interns included 2 women. ODC's Board approved the nomination of another woman to the Board, Suy Channe, a manager at the tech NGO INSTEDD, so 2 of ODC's 7 Board Members are now women.

#### **3.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION**

We have continued this quarter with streamlining the M and E system and improving SFB reporting. Simplified reporting tools were developed for Small Grantees, and M and E training was provided to Grantees in each landscape. Quarterly Reports for Q1-Q7 were revised based on USAID comments and resubmitted prior to the arrival of the mid-project evaluation team. The revision process made apparent some inconsistencies in how results were reported in different quarters, which we are working to clean up and will review with partners and USAID.

A working group met to discuss the methodology for indicator G2, focusing on how to calculate hectares under improved management for large protected areas. Thus far, hectares have been calculated based on patrol data, but patrolling is only one aspect of improved management. A new draft methodology based on a matrix that includes additional components of improved management as described in the PMEP is being developed and will be submitted to USAID for feedback, with the hope it will be approved for use by the end of quarter 9.

The online database is being populated, with about 5,000 client profiles created thus far for participants in Winrock field activities. All partners were trained in using the database in Q8, and RECOFTC began using it. Unfortunately, data entry for the backlog of activities in the first two years of the project is time consuming. WWF and WCS will begin using the database in quarter 9 – when old activity reports and



supporting documentation are uploaded client profiles can be created for their participants to ensure precise counting for SFB people indicators.

### 3.3 COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

During the quarter, the following 6 success stories were developed, shared, and published:

- New Generation of Resin Tappers Adopt More Sustainable Resin Collecting Techniques While Contributing to Forest Protection
- Communities Take Action to Stop Logging of Resin-Producing Trees that Provide Life-Sustaining Income
- Forest Management Plan Assists Forest Community to Protect Forest Livelihoods
- New Techniques in Collecting Resin Improves Livelihoods of Forest Communities While Ensuring Sustainable Production
- New Understanding and Skills Provided by USAID Assists Villager to Act and Recover from a Livelihood Threatening Event\
- Facilitating Dialogue Resolves a Contentious Forest Boundary Issue and Results in Land Being Returned to Community

A success story book “Exploring Conservation Success in the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Landscapes” was developed, shared with USAID, and published.<sup>49</sup>

SFB project joined the Technology Expo organized by USAID-funded project Development Innovation, which allowed the project to display awareness materials and equipment focusing on technology in conservation work.

The following 4 videos were produced and broadcasted by Cambodia’s Televisions during the National SMART workshop organized by SFB project:

- National Television of Kampuchea: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4Lx3-THsjw>
- Hang Meas TV: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tt52jHqhdS8>
- Apsara: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z\\_TWpiZyt8Q](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z_TWpiZyt8Q)
- CTN: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hf5voOJBfvM>

September 31, 2014, the project hosted a field visit for 2 Cambodia’s journalists from National Television of Kampuchea (TVK) to Prey Lang Landscape. The purpose of the visit was to promote project’s activities and achievements regarding Ibis rice in Preah Vihear province and community based ecotourism and recycled plastic bottles in Kampong Thom province to public:

- Ibis rice: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KIh5QzrC6Xg>
- Recycled plastic bottle: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Es\\_hygwurMQ](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Es_hygwurMQ)

ODC team members participated in 10 events, from local to international levels, in which they shared the website or particular information products, such as the draft downloadable mapping kit. Most notable among these were the Kampong Cham and Phnom Penh BarCamps, in July and September, respectively, the global OK Fest in Berlin in July, Development Innovations (Cambodia) Development Tech Expo in September in Phnom Penh, and a regional training for environmental journalists. ODC also made

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<sup>49</sup> <http://www.winrock.org/resources/exploring-conservation-success-eastern-plains-and-prey-lang-landscapes>

presentations on both the website and the draft mapping kit to three separate civil society groups, including the Prey Lang Community Network. A full list of events at which ODC hosted or was hosted and a list of ODC media citations are included in tables in Appendix 2.

### **3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS**

Activities implemented by SFB (RECOFTC) to support community forestry in PLL were designed with consideration of the long term impact or sustainability of economic, political and environmental aspect. On economic dimension, the activities include emphasis on the securing access to sources of and promoting livelihoods of the local community. On environmental dimension, the activities contribute directly to the protection of forest (within the community forest as well as in the core zone of the PLL). On the political dimension, the activities anchored with various policies, laws, and institutional framework of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The support of SFB to the development of the CAMPAS project made excellent progress this quarter, with SFB (WCS) staff facilitating between different government agencies to finalize the project design and submit it to the GEF and ADB. CAMPAS is a GEF-funded project, which will work in Monduliri on protected area management. The CAMPAS project is an important part of sustainability of the SFB activities, and it is vital for this government-led initiative to be appropriately designed to build on the successes of SFB in the coming years.

### **3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE & EMMP ACTIVITIES**

Activities required to comply with SFB's EMMP were discussed with team leaders at the Y3 Workplan and will be integrated into Y3 planning. All the activities implemented by SFB and its partners comply with the US Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216).

### **3.6 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

The supports for strengthening of community forest management – CFMP development – are contributing to improving the biodiversity of the forest as well as the capacity of the local community to adapt to climate change through SFB support to secure access to forest-based livelihoods.

### **3.7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT**

The activities implemented by SFB on supporting development of community forestry are in line with and supportive to implementation of the existing policies, laws and institutional frameworks of the Royal Government of Cambodia. These include the forest law (2002) and forest sector policy (2002) which realized the roles of local communities and indigenous peoples in managing and decision making of the forest resource they rely on for their livelihoods, and recognition of their customary and traditional use of forest resources. The program 4 – Community Forestry Program of the National Forest Program (2010-2029) of Cambodia offer detail steps for CF establishment including the mention of other CF modalities (Community Based Production Forestry, Community Conservation Forestry and Partnership Forestry). In higher level CF activities contribute to implementation of broad development frameworks of Cambodia such as the RGC's rectangular strategy phase III and National Strategic Development Plan.

During this period, SFB (RECOFTC) team participated in the meeting of National CF Program Coordination Committee (NCFPCC) organized by Department of Community Forestry Development of

Forestry Administration. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the CF development status, share information, lesson learned, issues/challenges and the plan to establish PCFPCC and CF Network in provincial level under CF development framework. This is the national level working group on CF development in Cambodia the working group is a sub-group under Technical Working Group on Forestry Reform and will report progress and challenges related to CF development to the technical working group meeting. While SFB (RECOFTC) is the co-facilitator of the NCFPCC, SFB activities will be brought up into this forum that contributes to policy development process for CF in Cambodia.

Five SFB (WCS) staff attended the Asia conference of the Society for Conservation Biology during this quarter, representing the SFB project, and supporting 12 Cambodian government representatives who were also at the meeting. This meeting was a large conservation conference, attended by around 400 delegates, and opened by the forestry Minister of Malaysia. As well as a significant networking and promotional opportunity for the SFB project, this was an excellent capacity-building opportunity for the national government representatives who attended and gave presentations.

ODC's new environmental law and environmental impacts assessment page, described in Section 2.1, includes all four drafts of the EIA law, which is still under review. This provides users with an opportunity to track how the draft law has been revised through the consultative process. ODC also newly provided information on how users can access actual EIA documents should they want to look at the specific issues and recommendations around a particular development project. Both of these are tools that increase citizen participation in policy development and implementation for good governance.

Project activities in Seima continue to contribute towards the US Government's new *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, thought there is significant scope for additional work to direct support the combatting of wildlife crime. The SFB project is also contributing towards the newly issued *USAID Biodiversity Strategy*, especially through the existing work in the two targeted landscapes.

### **3.8 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

All the activities, SFB (RECOFTC) implements, based on the “training for action” approach aim at trickling down capacity to grassroots stakeholders. The approach rests on the three level capacity intervention including training of trainers where provincial facilitator/trainers are trained on concerned topics, field training where the trained trainers provide training to community and commune councilors, and field implementation where all implement the activities in participatory way. Field training and field implementation play crucial roles in supporting local capacity development. These activities contribute to build skills and knowledge to local community through training sessions and on-the-job learning process. This “training for action” approach is mainstreamed throughout activities of CF development such as participatory CF resource assessment, CF Forest inventory, CF forest boundary demarcation, community forest potential area identification etc.

### **3.9 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (GDA) IMPACTS**

Processing registration of Mondulkiri Forest Ventures (for Resin, Bamboo and Honey production) with PDoC. The result should be approved by December 2014.

### 3.10 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

In September, SFB participated in the Development Innovations (Cambodia) Development Tech Expo to showcase: technologies like camera traps and drones that are being used to monitor biodiversity and forest cover; training local community members to use tools like GPS to conduct forest inventories and patrolling; building the capacity of government officials to analyze data using SMART software.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The key principle underpins all SFB (RECOFTC) activities in PLL is partnership. In implementing activities in PLL especially CF development, SFB ensures as much as possible the engagement of key stakeholders of the project. Activities are pursued as a collaborative effort and joint ownership with technical department (FA officials at national and local level), sub-national authorities (provincial, district and commune), and community. Building on the results of these planning meetings, field activities are rolled out with participation of the local FA officials (CFMP, CF potential areas identification, CF formalization). SFB (RECOFTC)'s activities plan is submitted to FA cantonment on a monthly basis.

On target beneficiaries' participation, SFB (RECOFTC) approach of "training for action" mentioned earlier (section 3.6) is instrumental and effective. The approach enables CF member and CFMC to learn and apply skills for their forest management. The ultimate goal of the approach is to promote active participation and ownership to the results of the activities.

Meetings/discussions were conducted with relevant NGOs to identify areas of synergy between SFB and the existing projects. During the quarter SFB (RECOFTC)'s team met FLO and CED (SFB small grants NGOs) to discuss their planned-activities in Kratie. The meetings identified activities that these NGOs could complement RECOFTC activities (for example: CED for CFMP in 3 CFs, and FLO on livelihoods).

Open Development Initiative: ODC is a member of the nascent Open Development Mekong network, also a project of EWMI with funding from USAID's Mekong Partnership on Environment among others. As such ODC is contributing to the development of an expanded Gen 2 OD architecture, based on a comprehensive database (using CKAN) that will support 5 distributed country websites, including ODC, and the regional [www.opendevmekong.net](http://www.opendevmekong.net). The enhanced architecture and collaborative approach will enable ODC to re-organize the website around thematic issues, making it much more intuitive. The collaborative approach across countries will enable presentation of issues at the trans-border level. This is expected to contribute significantly to SFB objectives as well. ODC's participation this quarter included consultation on the new architecture.

Data Driven Journalism Website with GIZ and DW Akademie: On 19 August, a data-driven journalism website was co-launched by ODC, GIZ and local partners to showcase the work of Cambodian journalists participating in a series of training projects, implemented by these same groups. The original website was conceived at the initial training workshop, involving 13 journalists and media officers, on "Data-driven Journalism"<sup>50</sup> in January 2014. Other local partners include Women's Media Center of Cambodia<sup>51</sup> and CCHR/Sithi Hub.<sup>52</sup> ODC has been a key partner, acting as both a co-trainer for the workshop and a coordinator of the pilot project. While the website and training are funded by the German Federal Ministry

<sup>50</sup> <http://onmedia.dw-akademie.de/english/?p=16645>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.wmc.org.kh/page/10>

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.cchrcambodia.org/>

of Economic Cooperation and Development, the ODC website itself and information therein have been a primary tool for both the training and to inform reporting on the website.

**Royal University of Agriculture:** After much preparation, including the completion of a draft curriculum, and several meetings, ODC and other cooperating partners achieved a Memorandum of Understanding with the Royal University of Agriculture to initiate a Spatial Planning Lab for its land management students. The launch of the lab was set for November. The lab will provide students with an opportunity to learn practical mapping skills. ODC's downloadable mapping kit will be included in the lab tools. Students may also produce maps to contribute to ODC.

**Phnom Penh Mapping Meet-up:** On 12 August, ODC team facilitated Phnom Penh Mapping Meet-up #26, an informal public gathering for anyone interested in mapping and related issues. There were 18 participants. Paul Gager, from Aruna Technology, presented a project which mapped the relationship between waterborne diseases and climate change. Mathieu Pellerin, from LICADHO, talked about newly embedded QGIS features and functionalities.

**Maritime and Inland Waterways Observatory of Cambodia:** At their request, ODC met with the Maritime and Inland Waterways Observatory of Cambodia to discuss a potential partnership to share data and know-how. The Observatory aims to provide stakeholders with reliable and valuable information about the socioeconomic effects of river and maritime activities. Observatory is a National University of Management project in collaboration with the University of Nantes Laboratory of Economics and Management and N-strat. A Memorandum of Understanding was drafted by ODC and the Observatory during the quarter for discussion and agreement in the next reporting period.

**Stimson Institute:** EWMI met with the Stimson Institute to discuss collaboration on collecting and publishing information on water trends at both the country and regional/trans-border levels. Stimson is US-based security think tank which has prioritized Mekong river development as a security issue. All materials collected in collaboration will be published on ODC and the OD Mekong websites (and on other country websites, particularly OD Vietnam, where applicable.) This intersects with and supports SFB's agenda to inform fact-based dialogue for better environmental governance, and also relates to USAID's regional Mekong Partnership for the Environment to which EWMI is a partner. One issue is the intersection of forest and river ecosystems services.

**Open Government Partnership:** ODC joined discussions with civil society organizations on the global Open Government Partnership movement, whereby civil society groups and government agencies are working together to improve government data-sharing. The organizations are planning a workshop in October to introduce the Open Government Partnership to a broader audience. ODC will present on its role and experiences as an independent aggregator of data.

**Cambodian Library Association:** On 17 September, ODC participated in the annual assembly of the Cambodian Library Association of which ODC is a member. During the meeting, ODC's executive director was nominated and selected as a board member of CLDA. ODC is the only CLA member that operates an online library. It's participation in the CLA is meant to facilitate the expansion of ODC's library via cooperation with other members.

## 5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The current SFB Gender Specialist, Ms. Mary Sok resigned (effective 31 October 2014). The Scope of Work for the Gender Specialist position has been revised to make this position become field-based, and a recruitment process is underway with a new hire expected in Q9.

Open Development Cambodia: ODC received feedback from the Ministry of Interior on its by-laws, suggesting revisions. The board discussed and approved revisions, in principle, during a board meeting on 30 September. The revised by-laws will be re-submitted to MoI next quarter. During the 30 September meeting, the Board unanimously agreed the nomination of Ms. Suy Channe, a senior manager at the tech NGO, INSTEDD as a new board member. ODC is following developments and public dialogue related to draft telecommunications and cyber-crimes laws, both of which may have implications for ODC as well as for other NGOs, including SFB partners, who publish information online.

## 6. LESSON LEARNED

Closer coordination and collaboration with others large projects, such as the Asian Development Bank Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project, is key to ensure sustainability – in particular, synergies of actions, adding on the strength of each organization with regards to capacity building to Government and communities.

In the context of a multiple stakeholder process like CF formalization in PLL, clear and concrete supporting documents from appropriate formalization steps are crucial to secure tenure and access of CF communities when conflict happens. In this respect, the readiness of CF is very crucial to empower CFs in the conflict transformation process. Supporting documents such as maps and minutes of boundary demarcation with endorsement of local authorities and FA officials, CF agreement, commune council Deika for CFMC etc. were amongst the key supporting evidence to back CFs in the negotiation with other actors (company). For instance, the CF agreement in Kampong Thom (Prey Kbal OPu Tnung) was the main legal document supporting CF when negotiating conflict boundary with ELC. This supporting document was also the basis for government (FA officials and local authorities) to fully support CF in their position to re-claim the forest land as well as to acquire compensation from the company.

The on-the-ground progress of the CF activities with full participation of key stakeholders (FA official, commune councilors, village chiefs and other relevant actors) is another important factor to protect CF from being taken away by other interests. For instance, the land overlap between CF and a company (tree planting) in Kratie created problems for the CF to process their management plan. Although the CF is still waiting for the MAFF's Prakas for CF potential areas and CF agreement, the CF was able to raise this issue to provincial authorities and FA for their intervention. The basis for this was the ongoing process of CF management planning that involved all key stakeholders from FA officials and local authorities which strengthen the position of the CF in claiming the land as theirs and demonstrating that they are actively managing it and depending on it for their livelihoods.

ODC has learned - from providing training workshops and working with both local and international journalists - that the ODC website is considered an important resource for journalists to access and fact-check information, especially legal paper trails about development projects that they cannot find elsewhere given the time constraints often faced by journalists. Most journalists mentioned they would use the ODC website more frequently if ODC expanded further and produced a wider range of resources and information products that journalists could easily incorporate into their stories. This means moving beyond content

aggregation to creating more original content such as data visualizations and more briefing papers to provide context and “connect the dots.” ODC did that with the Forest Cover analysis, which in turn triggered immediate media uptake with recurring citations from local media. Due to limited technical capacity in the newsroom, journalists also wish to have an easier way to embed or customized ODC maps and data visualization for their reporting. These ideas are now being incorporated into the new Gen 2 architecture, currently in development, and are being considered in staff job descriptions and work plans.

## 7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

<i>SFB Year 2 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
<b><i>Objective 1: Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity.</i></b>		
<b><i>Sub Objective 1.1. National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened.</i></b>		
<b>1.1.1</b> Training Program on REDD+ and Sustainable Forest Management	Training on conflict mediation and negotiation process.	WWF
	Training on Leadership and value formation.	WWF
<b>1.1.2</b> Collaborations with universities	Ongoing support to RUPP MSc student studying in Seima.	WCS
	RUPP team to carry out: a) continued data collection and training to Mondulkiri Sub-committee for SFB; b) Policy mapping and stakeholder database construction; c) Organizing workshop for development scenario generation.	RUPP-WWF
	RUA Spatial Planning Lab Launch in November.	EWMI-ODC
	Begin negotiating MoU for information sharing, capacity building, and knowledge exchange between Can Tho University and ODI/ODC.	EWMI
<b>1.1.3</b> Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions	Support capacity building to align ministries and communities through the definition of a clear legal framework for the establishment and management of CPAs areas inside NPAs.	WWF
<b>1.1.4</b> Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards	Ongoing analysis of social and environmental safeguard mechanisms in Seima during the implementation of the Seima demonstration REDD+ project. This includes updates for the REDD Taskforce secretariat on lessons learned, to feed into national policy.	WCS
<b>1.1.5</b> Design and conduct ToT to support community forestry formalization and development Field training for community and key stakeholders at local level to	Compile materials on CF Formalization, CFMC institutional strengthening, and community forest management planning and updated for use in the SFB project context	RECOFTC
	Conduct field training on CF introduction and formalization in Kyang CF (Preah Vihear)	RECOFTC
	Conduct field training on CF introduction and formalization in in Toul, Rum Deng, and Cham Kaleu CFs (Stung Treng)	RECOFTC



strengthen their skills for CF formalization and development	Conduct training on participatory CF resources assessment and community forest inventory in Kampong Domrei CF (Kratie)	RECOFTC
<b><i>Sub-Objective 1.2: Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub-national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased.</i></b>		
<b><i>Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) improved.</i></b>		
<b>1.2.1</b> Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management	Ongoing capacity and technical support to Protected Forest management, including on-the-job mentoring and administrative and logistic support.	WCS
	Local-level SMART training for monitoring and analyzing law-enforcement performance.	WCS
	Support to FA and other staff to attend relevant meetings on Forest and Biodiversity conservation	WCS
	Training on conflict mediation and negotiation process.	WWF
	Training on leadership and value formation.	WWF
	Training on bamboo harvesting and management.	WWF
	Facilitate re-election of new CFMC in PVH	WI
	Enhance the capacity of CFMC and CF members on institutional strengthening, conflict resolution to 9 CFs in KPT and PVH.	WI
<b>1.2.2</b> Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles	Disseminate CF forestry law and effective of communication to reduce illegal activities on CF management in Kratie.	WI
	Support to Indigenous Community Land Titling in Sre Chhuk, Pu Trom, and other new areas.	WCS
	Continue the legalization process of 4 CF (MPF) and 6 CPA (PPWS) and adjust the communities	WWF
	Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools.	WWF
	Registration of Community Protected Area (CPA) member and select temporary CPA management committee in Putuet	WI
	Election of CPA management committee and CPA potential boundary identification in 3 CPAs (Angtroung, Putuet and Rovak)	WI
	Consultation on CPA boundary demarcation (Angtroung, Putuet and Rovak)	WI
	Facilitate CF boundary pole installation in PVH.	WI

<b>1.2.3</b> Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	Continue trans-boundary coordination with Vietnamese scientists on biodiversity management.	WCS
	Complete the Seima Biodiversity Monitoring strategic plan, and commence plans for monitoring species such as Elephants.	WCS
	Strengthen the governance of natural resources through local capacity building, increasing the access to information and communication.	WWF
	Provide a report for government and partners on monitoring ungulate trends for MPF and PPWS Conduct monthly vulture restaurants and Quarterly nationwide census surveys.	WWF
<b>1.2.4</b> Development of sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities	Final implementation of the approved “Corrective Action Plan” which was developed in response to the REDD Project Design Validation Audit findings.	WCS
	Ongoing involvement in policy development on REDD, including fund management and benefit-sharing mechanisms.	WCS
<b>1.2.5</b> Identifying CF potential areas in accordance with CF guidelines	Facilitate Process and submit the identified CF potential areas in Toul, Rum Deng, and Cham Kaleu CFs (Stung Treng)	RECOFTC
	Process of the boundary demarcation of identified-CF potential areas in Kyang and Reab Roy Sen Chey CFs (Preah Vihear)	RECOFTC
<b>1.2.6</b> Formalization of community forest to secure tenure and access of community forestry members to their community forest in accordance with CF establishment guideline	Facilitate the participatory resource assessment in Chhvang and Sam Ang CFs (Stung Treng)	RECOFTC
	Support CF establishment and formalization of Phnom Rang CF (Kampong Thom)	RECOFTC
	Facilitate the formalization of community forestry in Kbal Khla CF (Kampong Thom)	RECOFTC
<b>Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.</b>		
<b>Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.</b>		
<b>2.1.1</b> Mapping key local stakeholders to support comprehensive stakeholder	Completed.	

participation incorporating gender representation		
<b>2.1.2</b> Provide material and financial support to the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) and other stakeholder and community groups and support organizations.	Cancelled. Funds for EWMI to implement this activity shifted to WCS to expend its activities in PVH.	EWMI
<b>2.1.3</b> Strengthen existing mechanisms and procedures for enabling participation in management planning of conservation areas	Provide capacity building among CCFs and CPA about monitoring of seasonal data of biodiversity.	WWF
<b>2.1.4</b> Support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit	Conduct provincial annual reflection workshop and further action plans for forest management and biodiversity conservation in EPL.	WWF
	Conduct consultation on land encroachment within two CFs (Pokrouch and Pukreng)	WI
	Dialogue/extension on mechanism and functions of FBD sub-committee improve natural resource management in Koh Gneik District, EPL.	WI
<b>2.1.5</b> Promote increased community participation in annual planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and provincial planning	Facilitate improved public and private partnership to promote conservation/sustainable based investment.	WWF
<b><i>Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened</i></b>		
<b>2.2.1</b> Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making	Continue to update ODC, making special efforts to increase information from SFB partners on the website.	EWMI-ODC
	Launch a downloadable mapping kit.	EWMI-ODC

	Resolve concerns with most recent satellite image analysis, and if deemed appropriate, publish updates to the forest cover maps.	EWMI-ODC
	Update EIA page with new revisions to the draft law.	EWMI-ODC
	Revise and upgrade the Protected Areas data set.	EWMI-ODC
	Launch a new page on the Lower Sesan dam.	EWMI-ODC
	Complete translation of the open data handbook.	EWMI-ODC
	Solicit ideas for 2015 content priority areas from SFB partners and others.	EWMI-ODC
	Finalize an updated and expanded taxonomy with other OD partners in the region	EWMI-ODC
	Test Gen 2 architecture and begin migrating data over.	EWMI-ODC
<b>2.2.2</b> Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.	Finalize Bunong-language awareness raising materials.	WCS
	Develop stakeholder engagement strategy.	WWF
	Develop M&E indicators and baseline study framework.	WWF
	Develop policy analysis report.	WWF
	Continue to promote ODC as a source of information.	EWMI-ODC
	Participate in and contribute to data journalism trainings for journalists.	EWMI-ODC
<b><i>Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues</i></b>		
<b>2.3.1</b> Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other, as well as with other key stakeholders	Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other on forest and biodiversity conservation. Exposure visit of FAC, MPF, PDoE, PPWS, and Governor Office to PLL.	WWF
	Analysis of land use conflicts in PPWS.	WWF
	Conduct provincial annual reflection workshop and further action plans for forest management and biodiversity conservation in EPL.	WWF
	Design and implement a sustainable strategy to promote environmental awareness and the importance of conserving biodiversity.	WWF

2.3.4 Support the development of community forest management plan.	Facilitate participatory CF management block zoning and participatory CF resource assessment in Kampong Dom Rei CFs (Kratie)	RECOFTC
	Support community forest inventory in Prasat Tek Khmao and Angkor Ent CFs (Kratie)	RECOFTC
	Compile social and inventory data for developing draft CFMP in Prey Tatle, Prey Phoum Romchek, O Dasko, O Bos Leav, and Lbas Srol CFs (Kampong Thom)	RECOFTC
	Support the preparation and start-up of CFMP development in Kravan and Kravan Bor CFs (Preah Vihear)	RECOFTC
<b>Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.</b>		
<b>Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.</b>		
3.1.3 Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL	Capacity support to ecotourism enterprise development	WCS
	Policy support to ecotourism development within Protected Forests	WCS
	Design and implement a project training materials that explicitly addresses both livelihoods and conservation as part of an integrated whole (agricultural and farming system and forest farming system)	WWF
	Develop training resource to train 25 forest communities in PLL, EPL on chicken raising, and business development, conservation concept.	WWF
	Develop training resource to train 25 forest communities in PLL, EPL on resource management tool/sustainable harvesting for resin, honey and bamboo.	WWF
3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL	Strengthen governance and capacity of existing committees for CBPF, tourism and other potential enterprises in Seima and Preah Vihear	WCS
	Business plan development workshop for bamboo enterprise	WWF
	Training on sustainable bamboo harvesting	WWF
	Resin: - Strengthen linkages between resin exporter and others resin value chain actor in EPL and PLL - Identify added-value opportunity to promote added-value among resin value chain actors. Conduct business forum for resin value chain actor in PLL	WWF
	Honey: - Improve marketing service of honey shop in EPL - Improve honey production and supply among honey communities in EPL and PLL	WWF

	Find out feedback and opportunity to promote marketing and quality trust among customers with potential honey actors.	
	<p>Bamboo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up progress of bamboo project with BGV in EPL</li> <li>- Promote information awareness on bamboo processing product among potential bamboo value chain actors.</li> </ul> <p>Set up small scale bamboo furniture workshop in EPL with market linkage.</p>	WWF
	<p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify potential tourism products to promote among tourism value chain actors in EPL and PLL</li> </ul> <p>Review existing tourism development plan of tourism value chain actors and identify opportunity to promote the link with CFs members in EPL and PLL</p>	WWF
	<p>Orchid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve sustainable orchid production and harvesting in potential CFs in EPL and PLL</li> </ul> <p>Identify and support potential actors of orchid value chain to promote added-value in PLL, EPL</p>	WWF
	<p>Wild mushroom:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve sustainable wild mushroom production and harvesting among potential CFs in PLL</li> </ul> <p>Identify and support potential collectors of wild mushroom to promote added-value in PLL</p>	WWF
	<p>Wild vegetable:</p> <p>Identify and support potential actors to promote added-value in PLL.</p>	WWF
<b>3.1.5.</b> Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL	Review existing training material on chicken raising, business development, conservation concept.	WWF
	Review existing resource management tools on bamboo, resin and honey.	WWF
	Draft contextualized training material and NTFPs resource management tools-proper harvesting,	WWF
	Facilitate training on sustainable resin harvesting technique, chicken raising, adopted paddy rice training, home gardening, honey group training.	WI
	Form resin interest group and setting up statute and internal rule for resin interested group.	WI
	Facilitate dialogue on business forum for agriculture and NTFP value chain	WI

<b><i>Sub-objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.</i></b>		
<b>3.2.1.</b> Initiate a landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in the production of a map and database which will be used as a decision making platform	Follow up progress to develop PES program established	WWF
<b>3.2.2.</b> Development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements	Continued stakeholder feedback meetings for development of Fund Management mechanism, including close liaison with the UN-REDD system	WCS
<b>3.2.3.</b> Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES.	Ibis Rice strengthening, including capacity support to local partner - SMP	WCS
<b><i>Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.</i></b>		
<b>3.3.1.</b> Mainstream improved participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities.	Exposure visit on agriculture link to conservation Support eco-tourist in KPT	WI

## DETAILS ON ISSUES IDENTIFIED FOR POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUES

<i>No.</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Rational</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sub-Objective/ Activities</i>	<i>Proposed Activities</i>	<i>Involvement/ Stakeholders</i>
	<p>1.1 Main Issue: Kbal Kla CF</p> <p>(1). forest logging and land grabbing,</p> <p>(2). Unclear boundary between Kbal Kla and Svay CFs</p> <p>(3). Speed up CF agreement with FA,</p> <p>(4). Lack of support from commune council members.</p>	<p>In Kbal Kla CF (Sandan District, Kampong Thom) members complain about illegal land grabbing /logging from the nearby villagers (where they have no community forest or their forest is nearly gone) in the community area. This is a controversial issue where there is no boundary separate between Kbal Kla and Svay CF. It's also the limited knowledge about the forest law and CF related regulations of the people/community as well as the limited human resources of the FA regarding the increasing offenses.</p> <p><u>Note: 1.1. (2) Resolved - RECOFTC team has done the GIS demarcation between the 2 CFs and is submitting the new maps to FA for approval.</u></p> <p><b>Note: Activities to address 1.1 (1), (3), (4) will be planned for November, 2014</b></p>	Kbal Kla CF, Sandan District, Kampong Thom	2.1 / 2.1.1	Dialogue on sustainable forest management, roles and responsibilities of the commune council and also FA in support to the CFMC in forest management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC</li> <li>• CF</li> <li>• CFMC</li> <li>• FA</li> <li>• District Governor</li> </ul>
	<p>1.2. (1) Boundary poles are destroyed by outsiders</p> <p>1.2. (2) CF land encroaching for agriculture purpose or for selling</p> <p>1.2. (3) Lack of support, response, action from local</p>	<p>In Puradet and Pukreng CFs, many boundary poles are destroyed by private company, outsider village and powerful person to grab land for their own purpose. The CFs also complain about the lack of support and action from competent authorities toward the illegal logging.</p> <p><b>Note: The activity will be planned for November, 2014</b></p> <p>In Prey Khum Sochet CF, outsiders encroach the CF land for agriculture purpose and for selling.</p>	<p>Puradet, and Pukreng CFs, Pichreada district Mondulkir i province</p> <p>Sandan district, Kampong</p>		Dialogue on role and responsibility of CF management and coordination between CFMC, CC and other competent institutions to mitigate the issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC</li> <li>• CFMC</li> <li>• FA</li> </ul>



<i>No.</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Rational</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sub-Objective/ Activities</i>	<i>Proposed Activities</i>	<i>Involvement/ Stakeholders</i>
	authorities (village/Commune chiefs), police, district officer regarding the complaint on illegal land grabbing and logging	Recently, the CF boundary poles which were just newly installed were destroyed by illegal loggers. (1.3. (1) & 1.3. (2))  <b>Note: The activity will be planned for November, 2014</b>	Thom province			
	1.3 Lack of support, response, action from local authorities (village/Commune chiefs), police, district officer regarding the complaint on illegal land grabbing and logging	Pukrouch CFMC complain about lack of support, responses, action towards their complaints on illegal land grabbing in the community area from local authorities. The illegal action is increased and repeated in the community forests and it shows the ineffectiveness of the law enforcement and action from competent authority.  <b>Note: The activity will be planned for November, 2014</b>	Pukroch CF, Pichra Da district Mondulkiri province			
	1.5 Illegal land grabbing from newcomer settlement (outside and inside CF) that threatens CF management and CF resources  More understanding and action regarding Migration and Population Growth	Seeing from the outside, Migration and Population Growth are good for the community, but it also has side effect specifically to the community forests/protected areas. More people means more demand of land, livelihood, and problems. Community member complains about illegal land grabbing of their community area.  <b>Note: The activity will be planned for December, 2014</b>	EPL & PLL		Dialogue on possibility solution for Migration and Population Growth within the community and its impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC</li> <li>• CF</li> <li>• CFMC</li> <li>• FA</li> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>
2	Poor Understanding of rights on NTFPs especially	In terms of Law awareness and understanding on forest law and other regulations of the CF/CPA members, it's comparatively low especially NTFPs	Ou Kro Nhoung CF,		Dialogue on the rights on NTFPs and benefit of CF for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FA</li> <li>• local authority</li> </ul>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Rational</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sub-Objective/ Activities</i>	<i>Proposed Activities</i>	<i>Involvement/ Stakeholders</i>
	transportation fee and benefits of CF to CF members	<p>which the community rely on their living. They should know their rights and what to comply and not comply (unofficial fee).</p> <p>Some CF members still do not know what benefit they would get from forming a CF and what CF contributes to sustainable forest management. (Issue found in Kunna Pheap, Bor and Kravan CFs, Cheb district, Preah Vihear)</p> <p><b>Note: The activity will be planned for January, 2015</b></p>	Sandan district, Kampong Thom		sustainable forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CF members</li> <li>partners</li> </ul>
3	<p>Lack of communication skill for negotiation and addressing issue to relevant authorities</p> <p>Communication Skill for negotiation and relay the issue to relevant authorities</p>	<p>Negotiation and communication skills on how to bring the issues on the table to relevant institutions are considered to be low for the community members, based on our EPL &amp; PLL team.</p> <p><b>Note: The activity will be planned for October, 2014 with Romchek, Khum Sochet and Sre Pring CFs.</b></p>	EPL & PLL	2.1 / 2.1.2	Training on communication skill, report writing and addressing issues with Gender Perspective (Link with Objective 1 + Gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CF members</li> <li>Partners</li> </ul>
4	Poor Network linkage between the CFs and/or CPAs	<p>To strengthen CFs/CPAs, they should have a network to relay news, share information, share problems/solutions, build strong relationship about one another, and to have a better voice as the community even without our support later.</p> <p><b>Note: The activity will be planned for January, 2015</b></p>	EPL & PLL	2.3 / 2.3.1	Dialogues on network linkage between CFs and CPAs in target landscapes And explore option for empowering women through women network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authority</li> <li>CF members</li> <li>Partners</li> </ul>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Rational</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sub-Objective/ Activities</i>	<i>Proposed Activities</i>	<i>Involvement/ Stakeholders</i>
5	No trademark of the wild honey/resin to attract consumers	The Law on Geographical Identification (GI) was just adopted recently on Jan 2014; it's useful to learn about the importance of the law and its effect on the community products like wild honey geographically.  <b>Note: The activity will be planned for November, 2014</b>	EPL	2.2 / 2.2.3	Dialogue on the importance of GI Law and importance of products' trademark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DoC</li> <li>• FA</li> <li>• Partners</li> <li>• CF/CPA members</li> </ul>
6	6.1 Overlapping of Proposed CF and ELC and pending recognition from central FA	4 CFs (Angkor En, Kampong Damrei, Koh En Chey and Kampong Kboeung) in Sambo District, Kratie are currently at Step 6 and having issues of overlapping land with Think Biotech Company (Korean Company). CFMC mentioned that they were informed by the Company that only 1.3 km of land from Mekong River would be given to the community and the rest will be under ELC land. Since there is controversy over this, the Korean company stressed it depends on central FA's decision on ELC land area. For now, there are no solution mitigated beside Boeng Char commune chief and triage FA in cooperation with CFMC to install CF boundary poles and demarcation before the Korean company clear their forest area.	Boeng Char commune, Sambo district, Kratie province	2.2 / 2.2.3	Constructive dialogues to address conflicting issues on overlapping of ELC and recognition of proposed CF  <b>Note: So far, we have done dialogues with provincial deputy governor to inform the issue and seek for support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Think Biotech Company</li> <li>• CF</li> <li>• FA</li> <li>• Local authority</li> </ul>
	6.2 Overlapping of Proposed CF and FLC (Rejection of proposed potential CF recognition by central FA)	3 CFs (Phnom Prasat, Prey Ta Mao and Kirisosan CFs) in Thalabovat district are currently at Step 7 and waiting for recognition from central FA, but since the land area is overlapping with Pheapimex ELC, proposal for recognition of CF is rejected and returned to provincial FA Cantonment.  <b>Note: The activity will be planned for November, 2014</b>	Thalabovat district, Stung Treng province	2.1 / 2.2.1	Constructive dialogues at national level to follow up on the overlap of proposed CF and FLC (Central FA and MAFF rejected potential CF proposals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CF</li> <li>• FA</li> <li>• MAFF</li> <li>• local authority</li> <li>• Pheapimex</li> </ul>

## **8. AOR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT**

As evidenced by this quarterly report, AORs comments have been addressed by adding an executive summary and improving the reporting format and M and E tables.

In field operations, project management addressed AOR comments related to the extraordinary work placed on one of the landscape coordinator by providing him with more administrative assistance. But these comments also lead to project management considering a realignment in field operations with one landscape manager overseeing both landscapes, administrative staff relocated to one landscape, and more authority given to the Objective 3 Team Leader to support more of the management responsibilities previously the responsibility of the landscape coordinator. These decisions were supported by the resignation of the EPL landscape manager.

## 9. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: SFB OBJECTIVE MILESTONE TRACKING TABLES

#### OBJECTIVE I MILESTONE TRACKING TABLES

Table 1: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date (Q1-Q8)					Total Number of <u>New</u> People Engaged Q8			
Level	Disaggregated				Disaggregated			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
EPL	1,144	6,125	609	3,595	346	851	139	608
WCS	600	2,931	436	2,128	0	0	0	0
WI	440	872	134	587	273	191	113	213
WWF	104	2322	39	880	73	660	26	395
PLL	2,662	980	2,015	802	117	195	96	90
WCS	640	0	583	0	63	0	36	0
RECOFTC	1,126	980	796	802	54	195	60	90
WI	896	0	636	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,806	7,105	2,624	4,397	463	1,046	235	698

Table 2: People Trained to Date – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1

Total Number People Trained to Date					Total Number of <u>New</u> People Trained Q8			
Level	Disaggregated				Disaggregated			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
EPL	119	3,363	2	1,460	83	484	1	234
WCS	0	847	0	251	0	188	0	24
WI	76	424	1	343	40	40	0	98
WWF	34	2,065	1	850	34	229	1	96
SGP <sup>53</sup>	9	27	0	16	9	27	0	16
PLL	2,805	255	1,387	128	843	195	545	119
WCS	304	0	291	0	63	0	36	0
RECOFTC	691	196	248	75	158	136	113	66
WI	1,252	0	475	0	64	0	23	0
SGP	558	59	373	53	558	59	373	53
TOTAL	2,924	3,618	1,389	1,588	926	679	546	353

<sup>53</sup> SGP: All figures listed on indicator tables under SGP (Small Grants Program) are sum totals for achievements by all grantees.

**Table 3: Overview of Key Land Titling Activities & Developments in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1**

CF/CCF/CPA/ICT Identity		Key Activities and Developments
<b>WCS</b>		
1. Sre Y ICT		Introductory meetings to build capacity and explain the process to the village elders.
2. O Rona ICT		Legal case against land-grabbers seems to have been successful, though no final formal ruling has been issued.
3. Pu Trom ICT		Facilitate final mapping process by PDLMUPC (with ELIE support).
4. Chak Char ICT		Facilitate meetings with ELC company, and preparations for Village Congress.
5. Sre Andaol ICT		Preparations for Village Congress.
6. Khmaom ICT		Preparations for Village Congress.
7. Sre Khtong ICT		Preparations for Village Congress.
<b>WWF</b>		
8. CCF Srae Huy		Bamboo CBNE group formation.
9. CPA Chiklob		Conduct community conservation planning for mainstreaming into CIP.
10. CPA Srae Thom		Conduct community conservation planning for mainstreaming into CIP.
11. CPA Puhung/Putung		Meeting of strengthening the role and responsibilities of the Committee.
12. CPA Laoka		Conduct community conservation planning for mainstreaming into CIP. Draft CPA by-law consultation meeting with CPAC in Laoka village. Draft CPA by-law consultation meeting with community members.

**Table 4: Status of Land Titling Areas in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1<sup>54</sup>**

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
<b>WCS</b>				
1. Andong Kralong ICT	1,423	8	n/a	Support to implementing ICT
2. O Rona ICT	649	8	n/a	Support to implementing ICT
3. Gati ICT	504	8	n/a	Support to implementing ICT
4. Sre Lvi ICT	369	8	n/a	Support to implementing ICT

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**CF Establishment Steps**

0. Identification of Potential CF Area
1. CF Establishment
2. Information gathering
3. Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure
4. Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee
5. Demarcation and mapping of community Forestry boundary
6. Preparation of community forestry regulation
7. Preparation and approval of the community forestry agreement
8. Preparation of community forestry management plan
9. Enterprise development
10. Implementation of CF management plan
11. Monitoring and evaluation

**ICT Establishment Steps**

1. Capacity building
2. Indigenous community identify
3. Draft of regulation and ICC election
4. IC regulation Congress by-law
5. Register IC in Ministry of Interior
6. Draft IC internal rule
7. Congress on IC internal rule by-law
8. Register land and issue title

**CPA Establishment Steps**

1. Participatory assessment and consultation
2. Submission for approval on establishing a CPA
3. Development a management structure for a CPA
4. Delineating the boundaries of a CPA
5. Development of a CPA regulation
6. Development of a CPA Agreement
7. Development of a CPA management plan
8. Monitoring and evaluation of CPA management

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
5. O Chrar ICT	532	8	n/a	Support to implementing ICT
6. Sre Khtum ICT	1,339	8	n/a	Support to implementing ICT
7. Pu Trom ICT	1,606	7	n/a	Technical support to ICT activities, including government liaison
8. Chak Char ICT	not final	6	n/a	Support on all steps of ICT
9. Sre Andaol ICT	not final	6	n/a	Support on all steps of ICT
10. Khmaom ICT	not final	6	n/a	Support on all steps of ICT
11. Sre Khtong ICT	not final	6	n/a	Support on all steps of ICT
12. Sre Y ICT	unknown	2	n/a	Initial support to ICT preparations
13. Pu Kes ICT	unknown	1	n/a	Initial support to ICT preparations
<b>WI</b>				
14. Pulung Community Forestry	2,511	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity
15. Pukroch Community Forestry	1,231	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity
16. Puradat Community Forestry	1,323	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity
17. Angtroung Samaky Sen Chey CPA	N/A	Step 2	N/A	PA law extension and data gathering
18. Rovak CPA	N/A	Step 1	N/A	PA law extension and data gathering
19. Namlir CPA	N/A	Step 1	N/A	PA law extension and data gathering
<b>WWF</b>				
20. Chic lab CPA	2,989	Step 5	Not started	CPA Committee establishment, mgmt planning; patrolling enterprise development.
21. Putung Puhoung CPA	2,913	Step 6	Draft approved at level of PPWS Protected Area Director. Awaiting approval at the national level.	Mgmt planning, patrol, livelihood.
22. Srae Thom CPA	3,000	Step 8	CRAMP Approved	Enterprise development.
23. Lao Ka CPA	2,226	Step 4	Not started	CPA Committee establishment, management planning, enterprise development.
24. Srae Y CPA	1,777	Step 7	Completed consultations with stakeholders of the draft plan. To be submitted to PPWS PA Director for approval.	
25. Memang CPA	2,178	Step 2	Not started	CPA committee establishment, management plan development.
26. Srae Khtong CPA	2,956	Step 2	Not started	CPA committee establishment, management plan development.
27. Dei Eiy CCF	1,164	Step 8	Third draft completed, awaiting final consultation with	CF management plan development.

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
			stakeholders and FA	
28. Srae Huy CCF	5,346	Step 8	Forest inventory completed, ongoing drafting of management plan	CF Management plan development.
29. Krang Tes CCF	8,876	Step 5	Ongoing to step 6	CF Committee establishment, management plan development.
30. Pu Chrey CCF	1000	Step 3	Not started	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only.
31. Nang Khileuk CCF	7,000	Step 3	Not started	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only
32. Srae Huy (Chuol CCF)	2,000	Step 3	Not started	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only

**Table 5: Overview of Key Land Titling Activities & Developments in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1**

CF/CCF/CPA/CPA Identity	Key Activities and Developments
<b>MB</b>	
1. Ou Daskor, Kg. Thom	Provided trainings on institutional strengthening for CFMC members; conducted trainings on process of CFMP development and PRA for CFMC and CF members; identified CF blocks on CF maps and verified blocks in the field; delivered trainings on forest inventory for CFMC and CF members; and develop CF inventory for identifying CF resources for CFMP. Currently in step 5 (Conducting participatory forest inventory).
2. Ou Kra Nhoung, Kg. Thom	Provided trainings on institutional strengthening for CFMC members; conducted trainings on process of CFMP development and PRA for CFMC and CF members; identified CF blocks on CF maps and verified blocks in the field; delivered trainings on forest inventory for CFMC and CF members; and develop CF inventory for identifying CF resources for CFMP. Currently in step 5 (Conducting participatory forest inventory).

**Table 6: Status of Land Titling Areas in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1**

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
<b>RECOFTC</b>				
1 Kbal Khla	2,533	Step 6	Not started	CF boundary re-demarcation was conducted base on results of constructive dialogue with neighboring CF, map of CF forest produced.
2 Phnom Rang	150	Step 1	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF boundary demarcation and mapping (prepare GIS map) of community forest, related documents for potential areas prepared (map, of boundary demarcation) and submitted to provincial governor and FA cantonment, Finger print to support CF establishment and support document was collected, Extension of CF development to villagers, local authorities was conducted
3 Reabroy Senchey	2,136	Step 0	Not started	Consultation with NGO and FA officials on the status and condition of the CF conducted, field activities
4 Kyang	1,144	Step 0	Not started	Further discussion with NGO and FA cantonment to obtain additional data on the status of forest and community in



	Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
					the site was conducted. Activities for establishment and formalization of CF prepared.
5	Sam Arng	3,256	Step 1	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted, Map of CF prepared, Finger print to support CF establishment and support document was collected, Request letter process through FA to local authorities was prepared and submitted, Extension of CF development to villagers, local authorities was conducted
6	Chhvang	4,446	Step 1	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted, Map of CF prepared, Finger print to support CF establishment and support document was collected, Request letter process through FA to local authorities was prepared and submitted, Extension of CF development to villagers, local authorities was conducted
7	Toul	3,000	Step 0	Not started	Consultation at the commune level on CF potential CF areas conducted
8	Rum Deng	450	Step 0	Not started	Consultation at the commune level on CF potential CF areas conducted
9	Cham Kaleu	2,500	Step 0	Not started	Consultation at the commune level on CF potential CF areas conducted

## OBJECTIVE 2 MILESTONE TRACKING TABLES

Table 7: Conservation and NRM Conflicts Mitigated or Acted Upon – Indicator 0.2.1

ID #	Location				Description		
No.	Commune	District	Province	Scale <sup>55</sup>	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures	Current Status/Update
<b>WCS</b>							
1	Sre Chhuk	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri	Provincial	Conflict between ELC company and ICT land.	Facilitation, technical and legal support, and helping to organize meetings.	Decision from provincial government to return 375 additional hectares to the community.
2	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri	Provincial	Encroachment and illegal logging by ELC sub-contractors.	Demarcation.	Almost all 600 points marked out and participatory agreement.
3	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri	Provincial	Encroachment by local military into ICT land.	Legal advice, facilitation of legal complaints, follow-up and capacity building of authorities.	Official complaint issued, and facilitation with the lawyers and judge in the case.

<sup>55</sup> Scale = Highest level of government engaged by SFB team in constructive dialogue for conflict mitigation.

4	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Commune	Illegal land clearing and ELC conflicts.	Facilitation of community dialogue and decision-making; meetings facilitated between ELC and community; demarcation.	Resolution through committee decisions; community demarcation clarified official boundary.
<b>WI</b>							
5	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	District, FA, CC actively engaged in solving the problem.	Overlapping boundary/ not clear boundary Kbal Klah CF with CRCK-ELC.	Constructive dialogue between CRCK and the CFMC.	Already demarcate but the map is not yet official released.
6	Dang Kambet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	FA, CC, CFMC actively engaged in solving the problem.	CRCK cleared land in the Prey Kbal ou Thnong CF area to plant rubber.	Dialogue on verification of CF boundary with CRCK and planning for boundary re-demarcation.	9.49 hectares of land cleared by company claimed back by CF.
7	Boeng Char	Sambo	Kratie	Commune	Issue of illegal logging in Ou Krasang CF by surrounding villagers and CF members. Report of CFMC being complicit with logging.	Dialogue with CC, CFMC, FA, and NGOs to improve and strengthen CF management structure.	CFMC suggested to facilitate re-election of CFMC if ¼ of members call for meeting to re-elect the committee.

**Table 8: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in EPL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1**

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress		
		Family	Male		Female				
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	July	Sept	Remark
Mondulkiri									
Mondulkiri Protected Forests	372,971	2,300 <sup>56</sup>					Field data gathering completed Draft management plan is ongoing review by both WWF and FA.	Draft zones developed but not yet consulted with stakeholders.	

<sup>56</sup> WWF: Data on individual beneficiaries for MPF and PPWS does exist. However, currently this data is disaggregated differently, so this table cannot be completed fully.

**Table 9: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in PLL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1**

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress		
		Family	Male		Female		July	Sept	Remark
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP			
<b>RECOFTC</b>									
<b>Kampong Thom</b>									
Prey Tatey	1,395	89	89	0	36	0	8.4	8.5	
Prey Phoum Romchek	497	43	126	0	77	0	8.5	8.6	
Prey Ou Bos Leav	1,359	98	176	0	91	0	8.5	8.6	
Ou Das Sko	1,135	143	365	0	192	0	8.2	8.5	
Lbos Srol	1,123	61	144	0	83	0	8.5	8.6	
<b>Kratie</b>									
Angkor Ent	1,307	52	0	52	0	23	8.2	8.5	
Kampong Domrei	1,302	68	0	68	0	31	8.0	8.0	
Prasat Teuk Khmao	5,665	358	358	0	38	0	8.2	8.4	
<b>Preah Vihear</b>									
Kravan	490	67	169	0	75	0	8.0	8.0	
Kravan Bor	617	273	630	0	313	0	8.0	8.3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>54</b>			

## OBJECTIVE 3 MILESTONE TRACKING TABLES

**Table 10: Number of People Participating in Income Generating Activities – Indicator 3.3.1**

Total Number People Participating to Date (Q1-Q8)					Total Number of <u>New</u> Participants Q8			
Level	Disaggregated				Disaggregated			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
<b>EPL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>244</b>
WCS	0	147	0	58	0	0	0	0
WWF <sup>57</sup>	4	224	0	12	2	14	0	5
SGP	7	145	10	239	7	145	10	239
<b>PLL</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>100</b>
WCS	147	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
WI	534	56	490	47	347	56	332	47
SGP	370	56	496	53	370	56	496	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>344</b>

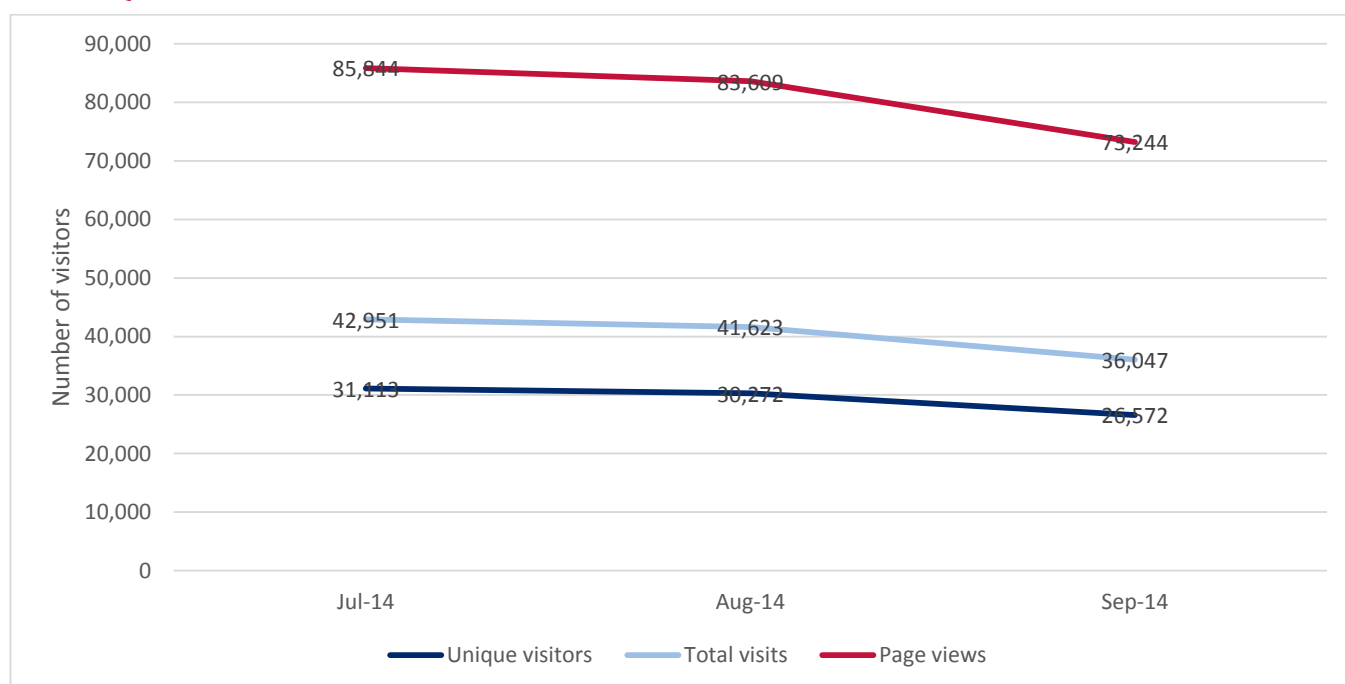
<sup>57</sup> WWF: Data on income generating beneficiaries was revised because previously reported data (1,910 in Q7) was counted by multiplying enterprise members and those trained by the average household members. This resulted in multiple counting of those trained and enterprise members. WWF is cleaning up this data by encoding all participants of various livelihood capacity building activities conducted since year 1. The 240 people reported as of this reporting period are the total members of various enterprise groups around MPF and PPWS.

## APPENDIX 2: OPEN DEVELOPMENT CAMBODIA SITE TRAFFIC STATISTICS

### NEW ADDITIONS AND UPDATES TO THE ODC WEBSITE

	Q8
New maps uploaded	0
Updates to existing maps	5
New documents added to the library	2
New datasets uploaded	1
Updates to existing datasets	39
New company database entries	1
English language news items posted	911
Khmer language news items posted	285

### ODC Q8 SITE TRAFFIC



## ODC SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

	Facebook				Twitter	YouTube		
Month	Total page fans	Engaged users	Post reach	Consumption	Total Twitter followers	Views - channel #1	Views - channel #2	Total video views
Sep-14	4,472	1,756	9,177	3,560	1,775	11,633	-	11,633
Aug-14	4,272	1,554	7,756	4,121	1,708	11,098	-	11,098
Jul-14	4,102	1,665	11,954	4,166	1,656	10,562	-	10,562
Total		4,975	28,887	11,847	5139	33,293	-	33,293

**Page fans:** People who follow ODC Facebook page

**Engaged users:** The number of people who have clicked, liked or commented on or shared ODC Facebook posts

**Post reach:** The number of people who saw any of ODC Facebook page posts (unique users)

**Consumption:** The number of clicks on any of ODC Facebook page content

## ODC MEDIA EXPOSURE AND CITATIONS

Date	Publisher	Medium	Topic	Language
1 Jul	ICT4D Cambodia	Blog article	ODC launched a new Press Releases feature <sup>58</sup>	English
3 Jul	Deutsche Welle	Magazine	Viel Potenzial für Datenjournalismus <sup>59</sup>	German
3 Jul	DW Akademie	Blog article	DW Global Media Forum: Open Data in Cambodia <sup>60</sup>	English

<sup>58</sup> Access at: <http://ict4dcambodia.org/?p=1280>

<sup>59</sup> Access at: <http://www.dw.de/popups/pdf/37924912/weltzeit-als-pdf.pdf>

<sup>60</sup> Access at: <http://www.dw.de/dw-global-media-forum-open-data-in-cambodia/a-17755220>

Date	Publisher	Medium	Topic	Language
5 Jul	Phnom Penh Post	Newspaper	A ride worth the weight <sup>61</sup>	Khmer and English
10 Jul	Phnom Penh Post	Newspaper	Forestry Administration said it has planted 100K hectares of trees in 6 years <sup>62</sup>	Khmer
14 Jul	DW Akademie	Blog article	EADI Conference: The Middle Class and the media <sup>63</sup>	English
19 Aug	DW Akademie	Blog article	Getting online data to offline communities <sup>64</sup>	English

## EVENTS HOSTED BY ODC WHERE ODC WAS PRESENTED

Date	Event name / topic	ODC involvement	Partner/host organization	Event type	Location	# of people	# of women
15 Jul	OK Festival Foundation Conference	Three OD team members (OD Initiative program manager, Terry Parnell; ODC Research and Volunteer Coordinator Penhleak Chan; and ODC (IT) Design Team Leader, Heng Huy Eng) participated in the 3-day open knowledge global sharing event. They represented ODC in workshops and shared the website informally.	OK Festival Foundation	Conference	Berlin, Germany	N/A	N/A
19 Jul	BarCamp Kampong Cham	ODC presentation on how to use online tools, including ODC for research, including how to find research topic ideas on the ODC website.	Open Institute	BarCamp	Kampong Cham	28	18
21 Jul	CLA Board Meeting	ODC's director presented the ODC website to the group and participated in planning the upcoming book fair (November) and CLA assembly (September), with ODC to be represented in both.	Cambodian Library Association	Meeting/ presentation	Phnom Penh	6	3

<sup>61</sup> Access at: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/ride-worth-weight>

<sup>62</sup> Access at: <http://bit.ly/1xWaRv0>

<sup>63</sup> Access at: <http://www.dw.de/eadi-conference-the-middle-class-and-the-media/a-17784335>

<sup>64</sup> Access at: <http://onmedia.dw-akademie.de/english/?p=20775>

15 Aug	Meeting with Caritas Switzerland	ODC presented the website and the draft map kit to disaster and risk reduction program staff. The team showed the preliminary web interface for the kit and answered questions about producing floodplain maps to support evacuation planning. Caritas' international consultant was impressed by the breadth and depth of information and data available on the ODC site.	Caritas Switzerland	Meeting/ presentation	Phnom Penh	6	2
28 Aug	Prey Lang Community Network meeting	ODC demonstrated the website and map kit to the Prey Lang Community Network.	Danmission/Community Peacebuilding Network/PLCN	Presentation	Kratie	50	15
8 Sep	Development Tech Expo	ODC exhibit on "ICT for Tracking Development."	Development Innovations	Tech Exhibition	Phnom Penh	Approx . 500	N/A
11 Sep	National ICT Workshop on Access to Information and ICT4D in Cambodia	ODC's director was on a panel of experts who discussed how ICT can help CSOs solve problems.	ICT4D Cambodia Network	Workshop	Phnom Penh	Approx . 100	N/A
13 Sep	BarCamp Phnom Penh	ODC presented on how information communication technology can illustrate, explain and communicate development issues by looking specifically at the ODC website.	Open Institute	BarCamp	Phnom Penh	56	10
14 Sep	BarCamp Phnom Penh	ODC demonstrated how non-technical people can produce their own maps with web map visualization through open source software, using ODC's draft map kit as an example.	Open Institute	BarCamp	Phnom Penh	18	6
16 Sep	Mekong Matters: Reporting on Development Projects Using EIAs	ODC presented on "Discovering development trends and their inconsistencies in Cambodia using open data and public domain information" to various participants including journalists from Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, China and the USA (Earth Journalism Network and GWF).	Mekong Partnership for the Environment (Internews, Pact)	Workshop	Chiang Mai, Thailand	27	12

24 Sep	4M Forum: How is online journalism changing the way the general audience is interacting with information makers?	ODC co-host a workshop on “Informing the web: Open data and data visualization” with Jonne Catshoek, Director of Elva.org, a mobile platform that allows organization to map local needs and advocate for change. The workshop was moderated by Carrie Nooten of CFI Medias and was attended by journalists, media trainers and students.	CFI Media	Workshop	Jakarta, Indonesia	24	10
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## 10. ANNEXES

### ANNEX I: TRAINET REPORT

ACTIVITIES BENEFICIARIES TRACKING						
Date	Participant		who (Government/Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location (Village)
	M	F				
Meeting						
1- 2-Jul-14	21	5	CCFMC, Commune council members and Patrol team	CBBE Bamboo group enterprise formation	Meeting	Toul village
3-Jul-14	9	18	CC, VL, CFMC, CFM,	Form resin interest group of Prey Snoul CF	Meeting	Prey Snoul, Ratanak com, Rovieang, PVH
3-5-Jul-14	12	1	CCFMC and Patrol team	CCFMC and patrol team meeting to develop patrol team, patrolling strategy, and ID card for CCFMC	Meeting	Krang Tes
7-Jul-14	15	0	CBPF patrol team	Community Patrol Team Meeting	Meeting	Pu Char
8-Jul-14	14	2	Ecotourism activities	Community member fuel allowance	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng



8-Jul-14	9	6	CBPF patrol team	Community Patrol Team Meeting	Meeting	O Char
8-Jul-14	15	1	ICT-SPF-MDK	Consult to make primary Map in Sre I	Meeting	Sre I
8-9 Jul-14	8	0	FA, CFMC, CFM	CFMC institutional strengthening	Meeting	Ou Das Sko, KPT
9-Jul-14	18	0	CBPF patrol team	Community Patrol Team Meeting	Meeting	Pu Kung
9-Jul-14	17	1	ICT-SPF-MDK	Consult to make primary Map in Sre I	Meeting	Sre I
11-12-Jul-14	12	2	Community	USAID mission	Meeting	Krangtes
11-Jul-14	6	1	Ecotourism activities	Community member fuel allowance	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
16-Jul-14	13	3	CBPF	CBPF meeting-commune level	Meeting	O Arm
20-Jul-14	39	19	Gover/NGO/company/community	To present the purpose of data land use collection and mapping and set up plan for field work	Meeting	Kompong Prah oen community
21-Jul-14	7	2	Community	Practice field and providing GPS using and recording.	Meeting	Kompong Prah oen community
24-25-Jul-14	5		Community	CBRE facility/ ICS improvement/ cash management monitoring	Meeting	PTPH
26-Jul-14	8	2	CBPF	Monthly CBPF meeting at O Chra Village	Meeting	O Chra
27-Jul-14	11	0	CBPF	Monthly CBPF meeting at Pu Char Village	Meeting	Pu Char
27-28-Jul-14	22	7	CFs, CC, Village Chief, villagers	Facilitate Livelihood consultant to meet with 2 CFs to develop livelihood strategy and tactic Implementation in Prasath Tekhmao and Kralapeas CF	Meeting	Prasat Teuk khmao & tonsonrg Thlak, Kg Cham com., Sambo district, KRT
Jul-28-31-14	31	13	CCFMC, Commune council members and Patrol team	Bamboo CBNE group formation (by law)	Meeting	Srae Huy
Jul-28-31-2014	12	2	CF and CBBE members	Review by Law for formation Bamboo group	Meeting	Srae Huy
31-Jul-14	5	0	CFMC, CC, District Officer, FA	Verify, define CF boundary demarcation of Kbal Kla CF with CRCK ELC	Meeting	Choam Braob, Sandan com., Sandan district, KPT
6-Aug-14	12	0	CBPF/CPT Meeting	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting in Pu Char O Chra Pu Kong Forum Network	Meeting	Sre Pres
6-Aug-14	8	1	CBPF/CPT Meeting	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting in Pu Char O Chra Pu Kong Forum Network	Meeting	Sre Pres
6-Aug-14	13	2	CC, CFN chief, CFMCs, CFNs, FA,	Meeting with NGOs partner and CFN to prepare draft session plan for conducting	Meeting	Rontas, Tumring com., Sandan district, KPT

				the training to CF for improving CF management		
7-8Aug-14	42	42	16 communities, WCS, WWF, and Winrock	CPA by-law consultation meeting with CPA member in Laoka village	Meeting	Laoka
7-8-Aug-14	3	0	CFMC	CF Network Forum in Keo Seima	Meeting	Keo Seima, Mondulkiri
07-08-Aug-14	23	2	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting	Network Forum CPT in 7-8-Aug-14	Meeting	Keo Seima( WCS)
10-11-Aug-14	6	0	ICT-SPF-MDK	Discussion meeting on support material	Meeting	Khtung
11-15-Aug-14	41	50	CFMC, CC, and CF member	CIP mainstreaming on Forest and Livelihood	Meeting	Pukreng, Pukroch, Poredet CF Srae Ampoum Commune and Puloung CF Romnea commune
12-Aug-14	17	1	CBPF/CPT Meeting	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
12-Aug-14	17	24	Commune council, CPA communities, Patrol team, Villagers, and WWF staffs	To mainstream development investment project in to CIP	Meeting	Srae Y
12-Aug-14	15	6	CC, CFMCs, CF members	Facilitation in forming resin, interested group in Narong CF	Meeting	Narong, Chhep II com., Chhep district, PVH
12-Aug-14	16	2	CC, CFMCs, CF members	Facilitation in forming resin, interested group in Dang Phlet	Meeting	Dong Phlet, Chhep II com., Chhep district, PVH
12-13-Aug-14	8	0	CBPF	Choaching CBPF committee to develop	Meeting	O Chra
12-15-Aug-14	31	27	Villager, PA ranger, DoE	Conduct PRA extension and Protected Area law dissemination	Meeting	Putuet village, Busra commune, Pechreada district, Mondulkiri
13-Aug-14	29	29	Commune council, CPA communities, Patrol team, Villagers, and WWF staffs	To mainstream development investment project in to CIP	Meeting	Trapang Kaerm
13-Aug-14	26	10	CC, CFMCs, CF members	Facilitation in forming resin, interested group in Kunpheap CF	Meeting	Kunapheap, Chhep II com., Chhep district, PVH
14-Aug-14	17	0	CBPF/CPT Meeting	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting	Meeting	Pu kung
14-Aug-14	19	0	CBPF	CBPF committee	Meeting	Pu Kung

15-Aug-14	11	20	CPA committee and member	Conduct community conservation planning for mainstreaming into CIP	Meeting	Laoka
15-Aug-14	16	21	CPAC and members	Community Conservation Planning to mainstreaming into CIP	Meeting	PHPT CPA
16-Aug-14	9	6	ICC	Bunong house project	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
16-Aug-14	1	1	Community	Verify with committee again to VMN broke the rule (for compliance unit)	Meeting	Dangphlat
16-Aug-14	13	4	CPAC and members	Community Conservation Planning to mainstreaming into CIP	meeting	Khnheng CPA
17-Aug-14	20	0	ICC	Bunong culture project	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
18-Aug-14	6	0	CBPF/CPT Meeting	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting	Meeting	Pu Char
19-Sep-14	27	3	CBPF Community Patrol Team Meeting	CPT meeting in Pu Char, O Chra and Pu Kung Village	Meeting	Sre Pres
19-20-Aug-14	14	4	CBPF	Training/ Coaching CBPF committee to develop	Meeting	O Arm
19-22-Aug-14	36	12	Commune council, CFMC	CCP for mainstreaming into CIP in Krangtes and Sraehuy	Meeting/training	Krangtes, Sraehuy
20-Aug-14	17	5	CPAC and members	Community Conservation Planning to mainstreaming into CIP	Meeting	Srae Khtung
20-Aug-14	18	5	CPA committee and member	Conduct community conservation planning for mainstreaming into CIP	Meeting	Chi Khlop
20-Aug-14	14	18	CF, CFMCs	Facilitated a dialogue to set up rule, regulation for resin group in Odasko CF	Meeting	Sam aong, Meanrith com., Sandan district, KPT
21-Aug-14	14	5	Village members, CF chief, CFMC deputy,	Consultation meeting to prepare a business plan for Eco-tourist of Boeung Okranhak with the 2 CFs( Oukranhak and Prey Tatey)	Meeting	Tboung Teuk, Meanrith com., Sandan district, KPT
21-Aug-14	12	12	CF members, CFMCs	Facilitate with resin interested group to set up rule and regulation for Oukranhuong CF	Meeting	Chorm Svay village, Meanrith com., Sandan dist. KPT
21-Aug-14	19	13	CPA committee and member	Conduct community conservation planning for mainstreaming into CIP	Meeting	Srae Thom
21-Aug-14	12	2	Community	Resin Marketing Link/Contract	Meeting	WWF-MKD

22-Aug-14	25	2	CPA member committees and counterpart from Environment Department	Develop M&E indicators and baseline study framework	Meeting	Srea Thom
23-Aug-14	12	0	CBPF	Forest Monitoring trial timber harvesting area	Meeting	Pu Char-O Chra
24-Aug-14	11	5	ICC	Discussion about problem with community	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
26-27-Aug-14	27	11	CF members, CF secret., Chief of CF and CFMC	Facilitate to setting up business plan, internal rule, regulation for Eco-tourism and pre arrangement of dialogue with relevant stakeholder to recognize the eco-tourist	Meeting	OU Kranhak CF, Tboung Toeuk village, Meanrith com., Sandan dist.KPT
26-28-Aug-14	37	58	Villager, PA ranger, DoE	Conduct PRA extension and Protected Area law dissemination	Meeting	Angtroung village, Pucrey Commune, Pechreada district, Mondulkiri
27-Aug-14	14	15	Krong Ropuk communities and local authority	Community Investment program	Meeting	Dei Ey
27-Aug-14	3	7	CFMC	Women Leadership	Meeting	Puradet village, Srae Ampoum commune, Pechreada district, Mondulkiri
2-3-Sept-2014	7	15	CPA committee and member	Draft CPA by-law consultation meeting	Meeting	Laoka
2-5-Sept-14	12	13	Villager, PA ranger, DoE	Conduct PRA extension and Protected Area law dissemination	Meeting	Rovak, Royor commune, Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri
3-Sep-14	10	4	CFMC, CF members, VL	Facilitate with resin interested group to set up rule and regulation for Lbos Srol CF	Meeting	Rontah village, Tumring com., Sandan district, KPT
4-Sep-14	17	16	CFMC, CF members, VL	Facilitate with resin interested group to set up rule and regulation for Hong Chamthith CF	Meeting	Rontah village, Tumring com., Sandan district, KPT
5-Sep-14	3	1	Community	MFV's Bylaw and Regulation	Meeting	WWF-MKD

6-Sep-14	2	16	Community	.CF committee, VMN and authority were present about their rule and responsibility to Ibis rice project for donor visited	Meeting	Dangphlat
7-Sep-14	2	8	Community	.Review about rule and regulation about Ibis rice project .Review about rule and regulation about Ibis rice project .Make the plan to buy rice in new season	Meeting	Narong
10-18-Sept-14	111	58	Commune council, Village chief, CFMC, Police, CF member	Review on CF boundary and CF by-law dissemination	Meeting/training	Krantes
14-Sep-14	1	1	Community	.Revise VMN member	Meeting	Dangphlat
16-Sep-14	1	10	Community	.Donor visit to take a photo of Ibis rice field .TVK make a short movie on Ibis rice project	Meeting	Dangphlat
16-17-Sept-14	18	40	CPA committee and member	Draft CPA by-law consultation meeting with community member	Meeting	Laoka
16-Sep-14	44	39	CPAC and members	Meeting of selection the candidate for election	Meeting	Toul village
17-Sep-14	17	1	CPAC and patrol members	Meeting of strengthening the role and responsibilities of the Committee	Meeting	CPA PHPT
18-Sep-14	12	0	Community	To review result from field work and develop work plan for next month	Meeting	Dorng Phlet village
<b>Training</b>						
1-Jul-14	1		Community	Training on using GPS to VMN To track the waypoint of paddy field for 15 family and place 15	Training	Kunpheap
1-2 Jul-14	4	3	SFB staff	Training of business plan and enterprise development in KPT office	Training	KPT office
08-Jul-14	8	19	CFMC, CF member, VL	Training on chicken raising technique to Prey Kbal Kla CF	Training	Kbal Khla,Sandan comm.Sandan district, KPT
09-Jul-14	14	36	CFMC, CF members	Training on chicken raising technique to Prey Kbal Outhnong CF	Training	Sre Veal, Dorng Kambit com., Sandan district, KPT

9-Jul-14	1	1	Community	Training on using GPS to VMN To track the waypoint of paddy field for 46 family and place 46	Training	Dongphlet
15-Jul-14	9	2	CFMCs, CFs, CC, Village Chief	Facilitate a training on institutional strengthening focus on role and responsibility and CF by law to Dang Phlet CF	Training	Dong Pleth, Chhep II comm. Chhep district, PVH
16-Jul-14	6	2	CFMCs, CFs, CC, VL.	Facilitate a training on institutional strengthening focus on role and responsibility and CF by law to Kravan	Training	Kravan, Putrea comm., Chhreyen district, PVH
17-Jul-14	5	2	CFMCs, CFs, Village Chief	Facilitate a training on institutional strengthening focus on role and responsibility and CF by law to Bor CF	Training	Veal Bor, Putrea comm., Chhreyen district, PVH
17-Jul-14	1		Community	Training on using GPS to VMN To track the waypoint of paddy field for 31 and place 31	Training	Narong
17-18-Jul-14	22	4	FA, VC, CFMC, CFM	PRA training	Training	Prey Phum Rumchek, KPT
24-Jul-14	29	11	FA, VC, CFMC, CFM	CF inventory training	Training	Prey Phum Rumchek, KPT
29-Jul-14	12	11	CFs, Village Chief	Conduct a training on resin harvesting technique and small business concept to Kirsoksans CF	Training	Kirisoksens, Veal Degn, Anlong Chrey com., Thalaborivat district, SGT
31-Jul-14	19	3	CFs, CC, Village Chief, villagers	Conduct a training on resin harvesting technique and small business concept to Samaki CF	Training	Samaki, Seambok, Seambok com., Seambok district, SGT
6-Aug-14	7	3	CFs, CFMCs, Village Deputy Chief	Facilitate a training on institutional strengthening focus on role and responsibility and CF by law to Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang CF	Training	Prey khlong Tropaing Saang, Putrea com., Chhreyen district, PVH
7-Aug-14	10	2	CFs, CFMCs, FA	Facilitate a training on institutional strengthening focus on role and responsibility and CF by law to Khna CF	Training	Khna, Ratanak com., Roveang district, PVH

14-Aug-14	9	14	CC, CFMCs, CF member	Training on Resin sustainable harvesting technique and small business concept for Prey Snuol CF	Training	Prey Snuol, Ratanak com., Rovieng district, PVH
15-16-Aug-14	9	0	FA, CFMC & CFM	Training on forestry law and CF management & leadership	Training	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
18-19-Aug-14	7	1	FA, CFMC & CFM	Training on forestry law and CF management & leadership	Training	Ou Boh Leav CF, KPT
19-Aug-14	10	6	CF, CFMCs	Training on Resin sustainable harvesting technique and small business concept for Odasko	Training	Sam aong, Meanrith com., Sandan district, KPT
19-Aug-14	14	14	CF members, CFMCs	Training on paddy rice technique and small business concepts to Prey Tamao CF.	Training	Kaing Cham village, Kaing Cham com., Thalaborivath dist., STG
20-Aug-14	8	14	CF members, CFMCs, VL	Training on paddy rice technique and small business concepts to Prey Phnom Prasath CF	Training	O Rei village, O Rei com., Thalaborivath dist. STG
21-Aug-14	0	21	CF members, CFMC, VL	Training on paddy rice technique and small business concepts to Samaki CF	Training	Seambok village, Seambok com., Seambok dist. STG
23-Aug-14	15	11	FA, CFMC & CFM	Training on CF Inventory	Training	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
25-Aug-14	26	2	FA, CFMC & CFM	Training on CF Inventory	Training	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
27-Aug-14	19	16	FA, CC, CFMC & CF members	Consultation workshop on Result of PRA report	Training	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
27-Aug-14	8	4	CFMCs, CF members, VL	Training on institutional strengthening focused on role and responsibility and CF by-law to Prey Snuol CF	Training	Preysnuol, Ratanak com, Rovieng, PVH
28-Aug-14	6	6	CFMCs, CF members, VL	Training on institutional strengthening focused on role and responsibility and CF by-law to Sampreang CF	Training	Sampreang, Ratanak com, Rovieng, PVH
3-5-Sept-14	15	3	CPA CPA and CBBE	Finally draft CPA by-law with stakeholder	Training	Lao Ka
8-13-Sept-14	61	15	Community	Sustainable Resin collection/Resin contract/ICS Updated	Training	Srae Y, PTPH, Khneang, Puchrey and Krangtesh
09-Sep-14	12	13	CFMC, CF member, VL	Training of paddy rice production technique and small business concepts to Kampong Kboeurng CF	Training	Kg Kboeung village, Boeung Char com., Sambo dist. STG

10-Sep-14	14	9	CFMC, CF member, VL	Training of paddy rice production technique and small business concepts to Koh Entchey CF	Training	Kg Roteas village, Boeung Char com., Sambo dist. KRT
10-Sep-14	14	27	CFMC member. CF member, Village chief	Training on local chicken raising technique (2nd Step) to Prey Kbal Outhnong CF	Training	Sre Veal Koeurt village, Dangkambet com.Sandan dist KPT
11-Sep-14	10	17	CFMC member. CF member., Village chief	Training on local chicken raising technique to Kbal Kla CF (2nd step)	Training	Kbal Khla village, Sandan com., Sandan dist. KPT
11-12-Sep-14	19	4	FA, CFMC & CFM	Training on CF Inventory	Training	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
15-16-Sept-14	40	9	Provincial governor, PDoE officer, PDoC officer, NTFP-EP staffs, Resin, Honey, CCF and CPA communities, NGO partners.	MFV's Bylaw and Regulation	Training	Pichreada Guest house
16-Sep-14	20	23	CF member. CFMC Chief, resin tapper Village Chief	Training on resin sustainable harvesting technique and business concept training to Narong CF	Training	Narong village, Chhaep II com., Chhaep dist. PVH
17-18-Sept-14	12	4	CF member, CFMC, VL	Facilitate bottle plastic boat making for Eco-tourist.	Training	Eco-Tourism CF, Tboung Toeuk village, Meanrith com., Sandan dist. KPT
17-Sep-14	25	38	CF member. CFMC Chief, resin tapper Village Chief	Training on resin sustainable harvesting technique and business concept training to Dang Phlet CF	Training	Dang Plet village, Chhaep II com., Chhaep dist. PVH
18-Sep-14	42	8	CF member. CFMC Chief, resin tapper Village Chief	Training on resin sustainable harvesting technique and business concept training to Kunpheap CF	Training	Kunapheap village, Chhaep II com., Chhaep dist. PVH
<b>Patrol</b>						
03-06-Jul-14	14	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung
19-22-Jul-14	19	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Char
19-22-Jul-2014	13	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
19-20-Jul-14	8	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung



25-28-Jul-14	16	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Andoung Kra Loeng
26-28-Jul-14	14	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung
15-18-Aug-14	9	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung
19-22-Aug-14	15	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Andoung Kra Loeng
20-22-Aug-14	7	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
20-22-Aug-14	8	1	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
23-24-Aug-14	18	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung
25-27-Aug-14	3	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
25-27-Aug-14	8	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
25-27-Aug-14	24	0	CBPF/CPT Patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung
08-10-Sep-14	17	0	CPT SPF Patrol Team	CPT forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kung
<b>Study Tour</b>						
09-13-Jul-14	15	8	Provincial authority, CFMC, ICTMC, DoE, CCFMC, PSBD	US Ambassador AYC trip to Epl	Study tour	Mondulkiri province
16-20-Sept-14	11	3	CF CBBE FA and DoE	Study visit on Bamboo Enterprise	study tour	K.g Thom and SiemReap
<b>Dialog</b>						
4-Jul-14	37	3	CFMC, CC, District gov't ,CFN, Police, CF members, FA, VL	Dialogue on verification of boundary between CRCK company and Prey Kbal Outhnong CF	Dialogue	Sreveal village, Dang kambith commune, sandan district, KPT
29-Aug-14	44	30	CFMC, CFN, CF members, district gov't , FA, CC, VL, commune clerk	Dialogue on Granting permission of Eco-tourism business and business plan for Boeung Oukranhak eco-tourism	Dialogue	Prey Tatei CF, Tboung Toeuk village, Meanrtih com., Sandan dist. KPT

<b>Dissemination</b>						
21-Aug-14	57	75	FA, CFMC, CFM, Village chief & NGOs	Consultation workshop on Report of PRA Results	Dissemination	Prasat Teuk Khmao CF_KRT
10-Sep-14	51	27	FA, CCs, Village Chief & Deputy and Villagers	Extension of CF Concept Establishment	Dissemination	Chhvan Village, Sam Arng Commune, Thalaborivath District, STG.
16-Sep-14	40	17	FA, CCs, Village Chief & Deputy, Teachers and Villagers	Extension of CF Concept Establishment	Dissemination	Sam Arng Village, Sam Arng Commune, Thalaborivath District, STG.
<b>Forum</b>						
24-25-Jul-14	16	1	Community	CPA election	Forum	Pichreada Guesthouse, Senmonorum, Mondulkiri Province
<b>Field Work</b>						
8-10-Jul-14	7	3	FA,CC,CFMC & CF members	Field demarcate farm rice and plantation in CF	Field Work	Prasat Teuk Khmao CF_KRT
11-Jul-14	11	2	FA, CFMC, CFM	Boundary demarcation of existing farm	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF_KPT
20-Jul-14	1	0	FA	Approval on Deika for CFMC re-elected	Field Work	Ou Das Sko, KPT
22-Jul-14	21	3	FA, VC, CFMC, CFM	Verify CF management block	Field Work	Prey Phum Rumchek, KPT
25-Jul-2 Aug-14	47	23	FA, VC, CFMC, CFM	CF inventory conduction	Field Work	Prey Phum Rumchek, KPT
29-31-Jul-14	7	0	FA, CC, CFMC, CFM	Block management verification	Field Work	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
8-11-Aug-14	15	0	FA, CFMC & CFM	Boundary demarcation of farms inside CF	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
11-15-Aug-14	34	12	FA, CC, Soldier, VC, Villagers	CF establishment extension, thump print collection and prepare request letter	Field Work	Phnom Raing, Boeng Lvea, KPT
15-Aug-14	12	4	FA, CFMC & CFM	CF management block verification	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
16-Aug-14	9	6	FA, CFMC & CFM	Boundary demarcation of farm inside CF	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
26-Aug-14	17	11	FA, CFMC & CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
8-Sep-14	24	3	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
9-Sep-14	12	2	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
10-Sep-14	14	0	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT

10-Sep-14	14	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
11-Sep-14	13	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
11-Sep-14	23	6	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
12-Sep-14	23	3	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
12-Sep-14	11	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
13-Sep-14	27	4	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
14-Sep-14	14	1	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
15-Sep-14	26	4	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
16-Sep-14	14	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
16-Sep-14	24	3	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
17-Sep-14	14	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
17-Sep-14	23	5	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Field Work	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
<b>Assessment</b>						
30 Jun-04-Jul-14	22	4	PDoE , CC and villager	Conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal	Assessment	Rovak, Royor commune, Koh Nhaek district, Mondulkiri
14-18-Jul-14	17	25	PDoE , CC and villager	Conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal	Assessment	Putuet village, Busra commune, Pechreada district, Mondulkiri
25-27 Jul-14	12	1	FA, VC, CFMC, CFM	CF resource assessment	Assessment	Ou Boh Leav, KPT
28-Jul-01-Aug-14	34	29	PDoE , CC and villager	Conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal	Assessment	Angtroung village, Pucrey Commune, Pechreada district, Mondulkiri
6-12-Aug-14	14	3	FA, CFMC & CFM	Conduct PRA	Assessment	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT

## ANNEX 2: PRESS RELEASE ON SMART TRAINING



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project  
Phnom Penh Center, Building F, Room 588, Sothearos Blvd  
Phone/ Fax: +855 (0)23 220 714, E-mail: [info@usfw.org](mailto:info@usfw.org)

### PRESS RELEASE

## New Technology Helps Conservation Managers Fight Forest Crime

**Phnom Penh, 09 August 2014** – Monitoring forestry crime in Cambodia will be enhanced with the official launch of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). SMART is a tool for improving the effectiveness of site-based protection and conservation activities. The SMART Partnership, currently comprised of CITES-Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), Frankfurt Zoological Society, North Carolina Zoological Park, Panthera, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London, launched the tool in March 2013, and it is now implemented at 128 sites across 27 countries worldwide. Cambodia is one of the first countries in the Asia – Pacific region to receive a national-level SMART user training.

Twenty-five staff from the Royal Government of Cambodia's Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environment, and conservation organizations will today undertake an intensive 4-day technical training in the use of the SMART conservation software. The training course, which is funded by the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project and organized by Winrock International (WI) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), provides an important opportunity to demonstrate the extensive capabilities of the SMART software, and develop capacity in staff responsible for the oversight of law enforcement programs in conservation areas.

"We are delighted to see various government and non-government officials across the country gain an understanding about the importance of SMART, and learn how to best deploy it in forest protection," Curtis J. Hundley, Chief of Party with USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project. "We hope the SMART approach will help them to better combat illegal logging, land clearance, wildlife poaching, and other forest crimes, and to ensure the survival of Cambodia's forests and biodiversity for future generations."

The SMART approach is a combination of software, training materials and implementation standards. Designed by conservation practitioners for use in front-line enforcement, SMART meets the needs of managers by providing access to information about the conservation area. SMART incorporates powerful features that facilitate rapid input of ranger-based data forms and Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, allows for sophisticated analysis and patrol planning, and can be summarized and reported in ways that are useful to managers. This strengthens the ability of conservation programs to combat illegal logging, wildlife poaching forest clearance, and other illegal activities. SMART empowers managers to plan a strategic response to all forms of forest crime and protected area enforcement.

Leading the training, Mr. Phou Chandy, Biodiversity Database and Training Coordinator with WCS, managed previous conservation databases and tested an earlier version of the software. "SMART is far better than previous systems which lacked flexibility and did not fully meet the needs of our conservation sites in Cambodia. SMART can manage data on wildlife and

forest crime collected by government staff, community and wildlife monitoring teams. It provides users with accurate information on current threats, hotspots of illegal activities, enforcement effort and strategy, and avoids the loss of critical data. The software helps managers develop protection plans, make correct decisions, and implement conservation strategies for their area."

As part of the global rollout of the SMART approach, the system has been piloted at several protected areas and protection forests across Cambodia for just over a year. Men Soriyun, Deputy-Director of the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, explained the benefits of the SMART approach: "Making decisions how to manage wildlife and direct resources for forest protection is made easier by having my patrol leaders, community and wildlife monitoring teams trained in the collection of field data, employing desktop computers for analyzing and interpreting the resultant information. This makes my job a lot easier than in the past when I had only maps, paper forms and filing cabinets to assist my planning."

### For detailed information, please contact:

Mr. Eng Mengey  
Communications and Outreach Specialist  
USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project  
E-mail: [meng@winrock.org](mailto:meng@winrock.org)  
Tel: 023 220 714

### News to Editor:

- Funded by the United States Government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project was established in 2012 to improve conservation and governance of the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Landscape. This project is implemented by Winrock International (WI) in partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), and East-West Management Institute (EWMI).



### ANNEX 3: GENDER HANDOUT: PRACTICAL ACTIONS TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

#### *Gender Session: How to promote and encourage women's active participation in SFB Project's field activity?*

##### Objective of the Session:

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Identify possible actions to be implemented in order to ensure women's active participation in the project's field activity especially in meeting, workshop, training or dialogue.
2. Classify actions in accordance with their own ability: what they can do best? What they can do to some extent? And what they find difficult to implement?



*Ensure that at least 30% of women and ethnic minorities participate and are active in the field activity*

##### Process:

Due to some miscommunication, participants from NGO Grantee were unable to attend this training session. Thus, the discussion turned out to be an internal discussion and orientation to SFB technical staff. And there were only 06 people (03 men and 03 women) presented.

Each participant was given several cards with possible actions to be taken in order to improve women's active participation in the field activity. Participant was asked to identify which actions should be implemented *before their planned event, during the event or both cases?*

### Result from Discussion:

Before the event	During the event	Both cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When preparing activity plan, ensure that at least 30% of the under-represented groups (women and indigenous people) are invited to this event.</li> <li>Location and timing of the event is very important aspect to keep in mind. Many women are restricted to travel to far places for meetings/workshop. Sometimes it's better to organize the event 2 times to get more women rather than 1 time without women's participation.</li> <li>Invite at least 2-woman from the same village so they can travel together.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that there is a translation from Khmer into local language in any discussion especially if a lot of women cannot speak Khmer very well.</li> <li>Separate women and men for group discussions on topics where women's views could differ from men's views.</li> <li>Pay attention and give eyes contact to those women who are shy and quiet in order to encourage them to speak up.</li> <li>Ask one of strong/outspoken women to help facilitate the discussion because women tend to talk to women more easily.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have both male and female facilitators/trainers with basic knowledge on gender and equality issues.</li> <li>If needed, assign care takers to take care of young kids when mothers join meetings.</li> <li>Include gender aspects in the training/workshop materials.</li> <li>Raise women's and men's differing issues/problem and priorities/needs in examples and discussion</li> <li>Having participants sharing own experiences - how they encourage their spouses in NRM activities</li> <li>Capacity building to women so that they are</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating women's contact list so they know each other and can assist each other.</li> <li>• If needed, arrange a women-only meeting/forums where they can put forth their opinions, concerns, and suggestion prior to the formal meetings and workshop with mixed-participants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using pictures, photo or any illustration to help when possible.</li> <li>• Take time to invite women to share their ideas. Usually it takes from 2-3 minutes for a shy and quiet person to be encouraged to speak up. And waiting is a very good way to show that we respect the person and to show that she has something worth to share.</li> <li>• Giving examples of men and women activities in forest use and management during discussion</li> </ul>	<p>confident in themselves (public speaking, presentation skills)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising among men so that they support and encourage their wives and relatives to participate in the project activities (gender concept, domestic violence, gender roles)</li> </ul>
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**Follow up questions:**

After all actions were discussed and placed into appropriate timeline, participants were asked to range the action into 03 different categories:

- Actions that can be implemented 100%
- Actions that can be implemented to some extend
- Actions that are difficult to implement

**Actions that can be implemented 100%**

- When preparing activity plan, ensure that at least 30% of the under-represented groups (women and indigenous people) are invited to this event.
- Invite at least 2-woman from the same village so they can travel together.
- Location and timing of the event is very important aspect to keep in mind. Many women are restricted to travel to far places for meetings/ workshop. Sometimes it's better to organize the event 2 times to get more women rather than 1 time without women's participation.
- Pay attention and give eyes contact to those women who are shy and quiet in order to encourage them to speak up.
- Ensure that there is a translation from Khmer into local language in any discussion especially if a lot of women cannot speak Khmer very well.
- Take time to invite women to share their ideas. Usually it takes from 2-3 minutes for a shy and quiet person to be encouraged to speak up. And waiting is a very good way to show that we respect the person and to show that she has something worth to share.
- Using pictures, photo or any illustration to help when possible.
- Awareness raising among men so that they support and encourage their wives and relatives to participate in the project activities (gender concept, domestic violence, gender roles)

**Actions that can be implemented to some extend**

- Raise women's and men's differing issues/problem and priorities/needs in examples and discussion
- Have both male and female facilitators /trainers with basic knowledge on gender and equality issues.



- Creating women's contact list so they know each other and can assist each other.
- Include gender aspects in the training/workshop materials.
- Raise women's and men's differing issues/problem and priorities/needs in examples and discussion
- Awareness raising among men so that they support and encourage their wives and relatives to participate in the project activities (gender concept, domestic violence, gender roles)
- Capacity building to women so that they are confident in themselves (public speaking, presentation skills)
- Giving examples of men and women activities in forest use and management during discussion
- Ask one of strong/outspoken women to help facilitate the discussion because women tend to talk to women more easily

#### **Actions that are difficult to implement**

- If needed, assign care takers to take care of young kids when mothers join meetings.
- If needed, arrange a women-only meeting/forums where they can put forth their opinions, concerns, and suggestion prior to the formal meetings and workshop with mixed-participants.

At the end of the session, participants have identified a few areas where they need technical support from the *Gender Specialist* to help improving women's active participation in the project. These include:

1. Capacity building to women so that they are confident in themselves (public speaking, presentation skills)
2. Include gender aspects in the training/workshop materials.
3. Have both male and female facilitators /trainers with basic knowledge on gender and equality issues.
4. Awareness raising among men so that they support and encourage their wives and relatives to participate in the project activities (gender concept, domestic violence, gender roles)